New U.S. Military Policy Tolerates Homosexuals

'Don't Ask, Don't Tell, Don't Pursue' Is White House's Compromise Solution

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — After six months of turmoil. President Bill Clinton announced a new policy Monday that will tolerate homosexuals in the military only if they remain silent and chaste, but will halt aggressive efforts to root

The White House calls the complicated rule "Jon't ask, don't tell, don't pursue."

Mr. Clinton, in a speech to high-ranking officers, called it "an honorable compromise" that will end "witch hunts" in the 1.8-million-

member armed services. In effect, the policy halts the removal of members of the armed forces solely on the basis of their sexual orientation but permits removal for virtually any form of homosexual conduct - on base or off - or for behavior showing a "propensity or intent" to engage in homosexual

Declaring one's homosexuality would be viewed as evidence of such a propensity, but a service member would be given an opportunity to prove that he or she intends to strictly follow the military code of conduct. The president said he disagreed with this provision but compromised to accommodate the Joint Chiefs of

In turn, he said, the chiefs had agreed that enforcement of sexual harassment and sexual misconduct charges for homosexuals would be equal to that of heterosexuals.

"We must and will protect unit cohesion and troop morale," Mr. Clinton said, "But this is an end to witch hunts that spend millions of taxpayer dollars to ferret out individuals who have served their country well."

Under the policy, he said, "there will be a decent regard to the legitimate privacy and associational rights of all service members."

The chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General

Colin L. Powell, concurred with the policy, saying: "I think we have come up with a solu-tion that we can all live with."

Gay rights groups say they will not be satisfied until homosexuals can freely and openly serve. One homosexual congressman. Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat, said Monday that he was disappointed "at the political reality, and not at the president."

Mr. Clinton acknowledged that his decision falls short of his campaign promise last year to lift the ban on homosexuals in the U.S. military, a promise that won him support from homosex-

The president's announcement, in a speech as the National Defense University in Washington, is not likely to end the raging political debate on the subject. That debate has split Americans down the middle, according to opinion polls, and diverted attention from economic issues that Mr. Clinton views as more pressing.

Congress, which is overwhelmingly against full rights for homosexuals, is likely to enter the fray this year. In a surprise to the White House, Senator Sam Nunn, the influential Georgia Democrat, said last week that he wants a law to bar from the military people with a "propensity to engage in homosexual acts." Moreover, con-stitutional challenges, especially from homosexual rights groups, are certain to continue, Recent lower-level court decisions have found

the current ban on homosexuals to be flawed. Referring to Mr. Nunn's intentions, the president said Monday: "We should not be in the business of legislating every government personnel policy.

The new policy, analysts say, is a reflection not only of the negative political climate in Congress but also the virtual stone wall of the nation's military leadership, with whom Mr.

See POLICY, Page 2



PROTEST IN JERUSALEM — Young Palestinian women, one veiled, taking part Monday in a sit-in at Red Cross headquarters to mark the eight months since more than 400 Palestinian men — regarded as Islamic fundamentalists — were rounded up by Israel and expelled to Lebanon, which refused to admit them. The men set up tents and built stone buts, and most of them remain there.

Clinton Fires FBI Director Over Alleged Ethical Slips

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton on Monday dismissed the director of the FBi, William S. Sessions, who had refused to step aside voluntarily despite allegations of ethical

Mr. Clinton announced his decision after meeting with Attorney General Janet Reno, He aid that he had called Mr. Sessions to give him Serious questions have been raised about

the conduct and leadership of the director of the FBI," the president said. He said he had concluded that Mr. Sessions could "no longer effectively lead the bureau and law enforce-

Mr. Sessions, whose tenure became tenuous in January when a Justice Department report accused him of ethical lapses, said over the weekend that he would not resign the post, in effect challenging Mr. Clinton to fire him.

The report said Mr. Sessions had used government vehicles for personal trips, had avoided taxes on chauffeured travel to and from work, had had a taspayer-funded fence improperly built at his home and had used his position to receive a "sweetheart" deal on his home mortgage.

Mr. Clinton named the deputy FBI director, Flowd I. Charke, as acting director and said he would name his selection for a successor to Mr.

Sessions on Tuesday. The president is expected to name U.S. Disthat Judge Louis J. Freeh of Manhattan, said White House officials who spoke on condition of anonymity. Mr. Clinton interviewed Judge Freeh on Friday at the White House, and there is no other candidate on the president's short list, the sources said. Judge Freeh. 43. is a former FBI agent and federal prosecutor.

Mr. Sessions, 63, who was more than midway through his 10-year term, is a Republican who was appointed by President Ronald Reagan. He had no immediate comment on his dis-

missal, but his wife, Alice, said in an interview that "the whole thing is very sad for the FBI, and he feels it's too had that this kind of thing is apparently prevailing, because it's the dark side

Up to the end, Mr. Sessions was adamant about fighting what he considered the efforts of a cabal of longtime agents to oust an outsider. "It's a matter of principle," he said Saturday.

"It's a matter of being certain that everybody understands across the world and across the nation that this director is not guilty of unethi-cal or improper conduct and that the bureau must not be anything other than an independent agency."

A senior administration official said Mr. Clinton thought that some of the allegations of ethical abuses seemed baseless and therefore wanted "to find a graceful exit" for Mr. Ses-

But Mrs. Sessions said, "They lost that chance a long time ago."

Iraq Concession Defuses Crisis, UN Says

By Paul Lewis

Act Fork Times Service BAGHDAD — The threat of an allied attack against Iraq faded Monday after a United Nations official said a crisis over monitoring missile tests had been resolved. The news tempo-

rarily sent oil prices down.

Concluding five days of talks with the Iraqi leadership in Baghdad. Rolf Ekeus, the Swedish head of the special commission charged by the Security Council with disarming Iraq, said that President Sad fam Hussein had agreed to let the United Nations inspect Iraq's military indus-tries to ensure that the Iraqis did not build more weapons of mass destruction.

the victous circle" of threats and counterthreats that had brought Iraq and the United Nations to the brink of another armed confrontation.

Mr. Fkeus, quoted by Reuters, said the agreement could make it easier to reach a deal for limited export of Iraq's oil. which has been blockaded since its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

World oil traders, fearing a glut if the United Nations eases the embargo, slashed benchmark prices below \$16 a barrel for the first time since July 1990. But OPEC said later in Paris that it planned an "extraordinary" ministerial meet-

ing at the end of July because of the sharp slide.

ing higher. (Page 10)

Mr. Ekeus announced "an interim solution, satisfactory to both sides" to the dispute over installing surveillance cameras at two missiletesting stations to ensure that Iraq does not build more powerful rockets than it is allowed under the Gulf War cease-fire terms. Although he said it involved the positioning of cameras, he declined to reveal details before reporting to the Security Council in New York later this

But Mr. Ekeus called Iraq's decision "an important development" that in time could See IRAQ, Page 6

U.K. Ruling **Brakes EC's Halting Pace Toward Unity**

Court Agrees to Review Case Calling Maastricht Constitutionally Flawed

By Erik Ipsen ternational Herald Tribuna

LONDON - The drive toward European union lost even more of its faltering mome Monday when a British court agreed to hear a challenge to the government's effort to ratify the Maastricht treaty.

Britain thus joined Germany in blocking the accord while pending legal issues are decided by the courts.

Although the German and British courts are expected to permit their governments to ratify the treaty -probably this fall -the long delay has been costly to the momentum driving Europe towards ever-closer unity.

"Masstricht has begun to look like an irrele-vance," said Frank Vibert, chairman of the European Policy Forum, a London research

The court accepted for review a petition by Lord Rees-Mogg, a former editor of The Times of London, that contended the ratification process was "legally and constitutionally flawed."

The government did not oppose the application and announced its intention not to proceed with ratification until the court had made its final ruling
The court gave no indication when it would

hear arguments. However, legal experts said it was unlikely to occur before the court adjourns in two weeks for its two-month summer recess. Many experts argue that Maastricht's vision of the imperatives of closer economic and monetary union have steadily been supplanted by rising concerns over unemployment and by frustrations with the European Community's ability to coalesce around issues as diverse as

trade and the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina. "Maastricht still has a material impact on a number of areas," said Stephen Woolcock, a senior research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs. He and others see it as laying the necessary legal and economic groundwork for further integration.

Yet most of the experts concede that such critical notions within the treaty such as the creation of a single currency by 1999 now seem little short of an impossibilit

Others see the long ratification battles in

London and Bonn as having made a bad situa-They argue that the ability of the European

Commission and of the member states to prowide solutions to a grown litany of woes has been sapped by a political unwillingness in Brussels and elsewhere in the Community to upset the already fragile ratifica-

In both Britain and Germany, the legal battle now centers on the degree to which the governments have ceded their sovereignty to Brussels. "The High Court case has many parallels with Germany's," said Cathy Savage, a political analyst with Nomura Research Institute. "Both courts will want to be seen as airing these claims

fully and will want to take their time." In the case by Lord Rees-Mogg, legal experts expect that if he loses he will take it to the Court of Appeal and, ultimately, to the House of

Few experts, however, expect that process to

drag on past early fall,
"I think that the English proceedings may not make too much difference in the end since the German courts will probably take longer than we do," said Trevor Hartley, a law professor at the London School of Economics.

In Germany, which, unlike Britain, has a written constitution, the courts are generally See TREATY, Page 6

Miyazawa Stays In Office Amid **Party Jockeying**

By James Sterngold

Yes first Imag Service
TOKYO — Annal a tumultuous initial reponse to Sunday's elections, Prime Minister Kijchi Miyazawa defiantly asserted on Monday that he would remain in office and try to patch together a conservative condition around his hattered parts.
But Mr. Miyazawa was all but drowned out

by other leaders of the Liberal Democrats, who suggested he should resign, while a host of opposition parties maneuvered furiously to claim a share of power. The turnoid that followed the inconclusive

results of the parliamentary elections led to an cruption of the most wide-open political competition here in decades. The elections brought down the old power structure by denving the Liberal Democrats a

majority for the first time since 1955; they won 223 seats in the 511-seat lower house of parliament. But the election failed to replace the old order with a new one. scattering seats among

several new conservative parties and leaving them to negotiate new power alignments. The public seemed both exhibitated and anxiious about the prospect that democracy might

now actually mean power changing hands. Most television networks mounted two and three hour specials Monday evening, with titles like, 'The Real Fight Begins," "Is Japan O.K.?" and "How Do We Change Japanese Politics."" Politicians appeared on the shows to defend their policies, attack their rivals and discuss possible condition formulas, with the understanding that, for a change, their positions might actually affect the shape of the next

It's very unusual for us to watch something See JAPAN, Page 6

Moscow Reports a Plutonium Leak

plant leaked a small amount of plutonium into the atmosphere east of the Ural moun-tains on Saturday, the government said Monday. The Russian Atomic Energy Ministry said no one was harmed, but details of the accident were not immediately available. The ministry said a factory at Chelya-

General News A Chinese dissident tells of the terror of life on the run in his homeland.

Business/Finance China's leading capitalist predicts a quick transition to a market economy. Page 9. Robert Maxwell's sons faced fresh fraud charges in Britain. Page 11. Japan's auto industry starts to reap the benefits of a rapid restructuring. Page 13.

Uр 102.95 102.95 3,535.28 The Dollar 1.7155 108.475 107.55 5.8615 5.82

Kiosk

gas laden with radioactive plutonium-238, Plutonium is a highly poisonous metal, toxic if inhaled even in microscopic amounts. It called the amount of plutonium released insignificant but did not say how the tank had ruptured or why it had taken two

> Dow Jones Trib Index Down 0.16%

Page 8. Book Review

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service GENEVA — The United States and North

Korea reached a compromise Monday on a crisis over the Pyongyang government's refusal to accept international inspection of nuclear facilities with a potential of building weapons of mass destruction.

After a late meeting here, senior officials

from the two countries agreed that North Ko-rea would open consultations with the International Atomic Energy Agency about nuclear

At the same time, Pyongyang would resume a bilateral dialogue with South Korea with the aim of banning all nuclear weapons from their If the talks proceed well and North Korea adheres to the full terms of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, the United States would be prepared to help Pyongyang convert its graphite nuclear reactors into ones that use light water, and thus are less suited for military

DILIDUSCS. But the deal fell short of the U.S. goals of Asia by securing guarantees that North Korea will open all of its nuclear facilities to outside

Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary of

U.S. and North Korea in Nuclear Accord

state, said the agreement was "a small but significant step" and that the two sides would meet again in the next two months to review progress.
He acknowledged, however, that "we have not resolved the whole issue" of nuclear prolif-

eration because North Korea has still not accepted the inspection visits requested by the International Atomic Energy Agency. The U.S. and North Korea issued a joint statement saying they approved the notion that "full and impartial application of IAEA safe-

guards is essential to accomplish a strong international nuclear nonproliferation regime." They announced that North Korean officials would meet "as soon as possible" with agency officials and representatives of the South Korean government to discuss outstanding points of contention on the nuclear problem.

Only full and comprehensive inspections,

North Korea's ability to build nuclear weapons and ease the anxieties of U.S. allies in Asia. The prospect that North Korea could acquire

the means to engage in nuclear blackmail has prompted fears of a nuclear arms race in Asia if Japan, Taiwan and South Korea decided they need to build the bomb to deter North Korea. The current crisis was sparked when North

Korea refused a request in February from the International Atomic Energy Agency to inspect two possible nuclear waste sites. The storage facilities are believed to hold crucial evidence of how much fissile material North Korea has to

North Korea, which denies any ambitions of acquiring nuclear weapons, has allowed agency inspectors to examine a nuclear reactor and an unfinished laboratory at the Yongbyon complex 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of the

But Pyongyang insists two other buildings See NUCLEAR, Page 6

Electroshock Therapy for Depression Makes a Discreet Comeback

By Lisa W. Foderaero

NEW YORK - Roland Kohloff, principal umpanist of

the New York Philharmonic, had such severe depression last spring that he was forced to stop performing. "I could feel it coming on," he said. "My chemistry was

going out and I was totally helpless. You don't want to get out of bed. It's very hard to do anything." Because his son, who has schizophrenia, had been helped by electrosbock therapy, Mr. Kohloff decided to forgo medication and talk therapy, and try a treatment that many people associate with oppressive efforts to control the men-

ally ill in the 1940s and '50s. "What I think it did was to act like a Roto-Rooter on the depression," said Mr. Kohloff, 58, who exudes a Bohemian

clear and the depression was gone." Although many people still recoil at the thought of elec-

troshock, the treatment has made a discreet comeback in the last decade, Increasingly, those who have been aided are willing to speak out, describing its benefits and lobbying to make the

treatment more widely available. And these days, with the treatment practically abandoned in state institutions, those on the receiving end tend to be middle-class and profession-

Electroconvulsive therapy - as doctors prefer to call it, since it is the convulsion, not the shock, that is the healing agent — has attracted more notice in recent years for two reasons. Although it carries a risk of memory loss, it remains more effective for treating severe depression than medica-

tion, and the procedure itself is much less disturbing than it rarely do they want it known," said Dr. Harold A. Sackeim, used to be.

Before the advent of new drugs to treat mental illness in the 1950s, doctors say, hospitals administered shock treatments too often and for too many diagnoses, without anesthesia or muscle relaxants, often leaving patients with broken bones and lost teeth from the convulsions. And sometimes, as the American Psychiatric Association recently put it, the treatments were given "even to control trouble-

some patients." To be sure, shock therapy is still the most stigmatized of all psychiatric treatments currently in use. Lobotomies are no longer performed. Talk therapy has become so accepted that many people almost seem to brag about it, and more are open about taking medication. But shock therapy is still a

source of shame We commonly treat celebrities, and unfortunately very

a psychologist who is chief of biological psychiatry at the New York State Psychiatric Institute in Manhattan and an

expert on electroconvulsive therapy.

But that is starting to change. This spring, for instance, Dick Cavett, the talk show host, spoke publicly about the success that electroshock therapy had had in fighting his

Use of electroshock therapy has risen gradually since the early 1970s. One indicator is the number of sessions paid for by Medicare, the federal health insurance program for elderly and disabled people. In 1986, 88,847 sessions were covered by Medicare; last year, there were 101,854. A patient typically requires 8 to 12 sessions over three weeks. Estimates of the number of Americans who undergo

See THERAPY, Page 2

صكذاءن الأصل

Clinton is seeking to forge a better

forged during negotiations between

the Joint Chiefs and Defense Secre-

tary Les Aspin, took the form of a

directive from Mr. Aspin to the

service chiefs and becomes effec-

tive Oct, 1. It is complex and open

to a range of interpretations, but

Mr. Clinton's aides believe that the

military leadership will find ways

Under the old policy, homosex-

uals were officially barred from the

U.S. military, and sodomy was a

violation of the code of military

conduct. During the 1980s, the mil-

itary spent \$500 million to investi-

gate and remove some 17,000 ho-

Under the new policy, the ban

against homosexual conduct re- lead to agnificant advances for ho-

mosexuals from its ranks.

to make it work.

The policy announced Monday.

accused of accepting \$2.7 million drug price increases. from 25 companies.

Mr. De Lorenzo is from Naples and is a member of the tiny Liberal Party. He resigned his post in Febmary. It was not clear when parliament would consider the call for his

Earlier this month, magistrates named him as one of the suspected beneficiaries in a ring of top pharmacists, doctors and officials who from pharmaceutical companies to

POLICY: New Toleration of Homosexuals in Military

like a homosexual or tell too many

people. Recruits would not be

asked if they are homosexuals, nor

would anyone on active duty be

officially asked. If asked, no an-

White House officials says that

commanding officers could order investigations only if they have "credible evidence" that someone

in the ranks has engaged in homo-sexual conduct. Sodomy would re-

main illegal. But a single hearsay

report to an officer would not be

aide, the policy "is going to dis-

courage acting, practicing homo-

sexuals from being in the military."

that, as one aide put it. This will

According to one White House

But the White House believes

enough to trigger an inquiry.

swer would be required.

mains. A person can be a homosex- mosexuals in the military. It will

ual as long as he or she does not act - clearly state that individuals can-

Italians Urge Arrest of Ex-Minister in Scandals for a Nobel Prize in Medicine — is speed up government approval of

Mr. De Lorenzo is also suspected the intelligence service, judicial of accepting bribes from advertis- sources said ing agencies striving to win a lucrative government anti-AIDS publicity account.

In a separate scandal involving the Italian security forces, the po-lice arrested Antonio Galati, the administrative head of the civilian intelligence service, on Monday on suspicion of embezzlement in conwere alleged to have taken money mection with a multimillion-doilar

not be asked about their sexual

orientation not will then be re-

ourred to reveal it. It will clearly

create, we believe, a zone of privacy

Japan Keeps Up Search

As Quake Toll Hits 181

TOKYO - The death toil from

a powerful earthquake that his

northern Japan a week ago rose to 181 on Monday, the police said,

with 65 others still listed as missing

following landslide, tidai waves

A land and sea search operation

continued Monday and recovered

three more bodies from the sea

around Okushiri Island, hardest hit-

The inquiry stems from the colextremists conspired to destabilize eapse of a travel agency that investi-gators believe may have served as a provoking a coup.

Warrants have also been issued front for illegal activities by mem-

A NEW LONDON CLUB — Two of London's finest strolling on patrol Monday carrying

American-style billy clubs rather than the traditional British truncheons in a six-month test.

for three other officials linked to

Investigators are examining whether a 14 billion lire (\$9 mil-

lion) fund handled in the form of

bearer savings accounts and certifi-

cates of deposit for operations by

the intelligence service may have

been used for personal purposes.

from 30,000 to 110,000.

he benefiting from the therapy and

last year urged that it be more ac-

Experts say that virtually all the growth in the treatment has oc-

curred at private hospitals, rather

than the public institutions so asso-

crated with the therapy in the past.

are successful in 65 percent to 75

percent of patients with severe de-

pression. By contrast, shock treat-

ments, usually given to those for

whom drugs failed, relieve depres-

The main side effect of shock

sion in 75 percent to 85 percent.

Experts say that antidepressants

THERAPY Electroshock Returns usually some loss surrounding the time of the treatments, doctors say, and memory gaps may extend a few weeks or months before the therapy and, to a fesser degree, afterward. electroconvulsive therapy range The National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. a leading advocacy In time, some memory will return organization of families and pabut some will not. tients, believes more people could

Of hundreds of studies on the subject, none has shown evidence of brain damage - actual destruction of brain tissue - and a majority indicate that there is not memory loss extending for years.

A former administrative direc-

Much of the scandal has focused

on allegations, raised in court but

never proven, that secret service

agents, clandestine Freemasons.

members of the Malia and rightist

tor, Maurizio Broccoletti, was ar-

rested in June on suspicion of em-

But some former patients insist that their lives have been devastat-

ed by years of memory loss after shock treatments. Linda Andre, who was given electroshock in 1984 after graduating from New York University, says that the year before and the year after her treatment are wiped out and that she has only sketchy memory of three therapy is memory loss. There is other years.

WORLD BRIEFS

Bhutto Appeals for Clean Elections

ISLAMABAD. Pakistan (Reuters) — Benazir Bhutto, the opposition's leader, appealed on Monday to Pakistan's new neutral caretaker government to prevent the use of drug money to buy votes in midterm elections

"We don't want dirty money, drug money, smuggled money to taint the political life of Pakistan," she told a news conference just hours after the is simply too broad a movement to survive the end of country's two senior leaders resigned to clear the way for fresh elections.

The caretaker prime minister, Mocen Qureshi, 63, met the acting president and former senate chairman; Wasim Sajjad. to discuss governing until elections are held on Oct. 6. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and apartheid. But it's far better that the splintering will "Mandela's political genius," he added, "has been to keep the ANC together through this transition,

Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif resigned on Sunday in an army-brokered deal to end a feud between them that had paralyzed government for six

Italians Said to Aid Somali Warlord

Looking ahead. Mr. Schrire said the leadership style of moderation and conciliation of the ANC leader is likely to bring to the presidency, as opposed to the election campaign, augurs well for a relatively peace-ROME (Reuters) - Italy found itself involved in a new controversy Monday over its role in the United Nations peace mission in Somalia after a news magazine report that Italian troops might have helped a fugitive warlord. General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, evade capture. An American-operated surveillance system has monitored members of Mr. Schrire added, "It is absolutely vital that the first democratically elected president of South Africa Italy's contingent in Somalia warning General Aidid more than once about operations against his forces, Newsweek magazine said. The report based the allegation on what it identified only as "three Western either be very old or very unwell." This, he meant, was to spare the country the president-for-life syndrome

The UN force in Somalia is seeking to acrest General Aidid in connection with an ambush June 5 that killed 24 Pakistam soldiers. The Newsweek article asserted that an Italian unit heard a Pakistam distress call during the massacre but did nothing for seven hours.

French Make It Easier to Try Officials

PARIS (AP) — The Parliament overwhelmingly approved constitutional measures Monday that will make it easer to prosecute cabinet ministers for wrongdoing. The changes, proposed last year by President François Mitterrand amid a scandal over AIDS-fainted blood, could speed action against former officials allegedly involved.

In a joint vote at Versailles Palace, members of the National Assembly

and Senate, both dominated by conservatives, passed the measures, 833 to 34. Among the provisions were changes in the High Court of Justice, a panel that can judge current and former cabinet officials for crimes related to their positions.

There were repeated efforts last year to try three Socialists over the tainted blood scandal: former Prime Minister Laurent Fabius, former Social Affairs Minister Georgina Dufoix and former Deputy Health

Floods Cover 30 More India Villages NEW DELHI (AFP) — Thirty more Indian villages were submerged Monday, stranding scores of people, as New Delhi released more federal relief funds for the flood-stricken northern states of Punjab and Haryana.

officials said. The Press Trust of India said there were no new victims to add to the

official death toll of 34 in Haryana, where the 30 villages across two sprawling districts were covered by water Mouday.

The floods have left more than 425 people dead across India, including

86 in coastal Gujarat, according to official figures. The floods, triggere by monsoon rains, have been described as the heaviest in 50 years in the Estonia Challenges Vote by Russians

MOSCOW (AFP) - A referendum in which Russian-speakers in an

Estonian city declared autonomy was rigged to make the turnout appear higher than it actually was. Prime Minister Mart Laar of Estonia charged

Mr. Laar said most people in Narva. an overwhelmingly Russian-speaking industrial town in northeastern Estonia, refused to take part in the referendum Friday and Saturday, and he praised them for this, the

Referendum officials in Narva said the turnout was 54 percent and the vote for autonomy was 97 percent. The referendum was also held in nearby Sillamae, with officials there reporting roughly similar turnout

75 Die in Turkey in Kurdish Clashes

TATVAN, Turkey (Reuters) — Seventy-five people, including 36 separatist Kurds and 26 civilians, were killed in violent incidents in the previous 24 hours, security officials said Monday. Agency, 33 members of the Kurdistan Workers Party and eight soldiers were killed in a gun battle in Billis Province during a military operation

backed by Turkish aircraft. The agency said the operation began Sunday night and was continuing.

Kurdish guerrillas killed 26 Turkish nomads, including 14 women and

eight children, in an overnight raid in eastern Turkey, security officials said. The Kurdistan Workers Party has stepped up attacks on Turkish military and civilian targets since the Marxist group broke a two-month unilateral cease-fire and declared all-out war against Turkey.

China Officially Invites Taiwan Aide

BELIING (Reuters) - China has invited an official from Taiwan to visit the mainland, the first such invitation since the rival governments held official talks in Singapore in April.

China's quasi-official Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Strait sent a letter extending the invitation to Chevne Chiu, secretary general of Taiwan's Straits Exchange Foundation, the Xinhua news agency reported on Monday.

Both organizations were set up as ostensibly unofficial bodies to foster bilateral contacts. The letter asked the Taiwan side to propose dates and an agenda for Mr. Chiu's visit, Xinhua said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Leaning Tower Ballasted With Lead ROME (AFP) — Pisa's Leaning Tower has been ballasted with 12 tons of lead in an effort by technicians to prevent the monument from toppling. In an experiment expected to last six months, a committee of 13 international experts plans to anchor up to 100 tons of lead inside the

in 1990. Last year, technicians attached steel cables to the 15,000-ton building in an effort to prevent its collapse. Officials said they hoped the tower would reopen to the public in two years.

Charles Unfit to Be King? So Says a Poll of Britons

LONDON — A newspaper poll published Monday showed that only 37 percent of Britons thought the heir to the throne, Prince

Charles, was fit to be king.

The survey for the Daily Mirror also showed that Prince Charles. 44, was only slightly ahead of his 10-year-old son Prince William when people were asked if the crown should pass to his eldest

offspring.
"The results confirm how Charles' marriage breakup and his relationship with Camilla Parker-Bowles have turned public opinion

against him," the newspaper said. Queen Elizabeth's eldest son separated from Princess Diana late

One in six of the people polled also thinks the British monarchy

The prevailing wisdom here is that South Africa's critical election will be in 1999, not 1994, and that the "Mandela has such an aura of greatness and dignity about him that I have actually been quite distressed by his performances of late." said David Welch, a politi-By Paul Taylor Washington Post Service negative reviews here was his brazen approach to ANC will have to fight off a challenge from its left, not raising the \$40 million he says the ANC needs for the JOHANNESBURG - When Nelson Mandela election. As he passed the hat to the likes of Michael cal scientist at the University of Cape Town. Gertainly, Mr. Mandela does not need 14-year-olds to fatten his electoral base. A Markinor-Gallup poll "The ANC is bound to splinter between those two elections," said a political scientist. Robert Schrite. "It

floated a proposal a few weeks ago that the voting age be lowered to 14, the South African political establish-ment — including his African National Congress —

It didn't faze him, "I am going to fight and win this battle," he vowed, scolding "die-hards even inside the liberation movement who sit in their faraway offices and say under-18's can't vote."

Giving teenagers the right to vote may seem an odd crusade for a man who marked his 75th birthday Sunday, but it signifies his passage to the next stage of a career that so far has been an unbroken ascent from one pedestal to another.

Jailed in 1964 for his activities to overthrow the white-minority government and its apartheid system of racial separation, and released in 1990 to see apartheid being dismantled. Mr. Mandela has in turn been activist, prisoner, martyr, statesman and conciliator.

But he still has his most important goal in front of him - to be president of a free South Africa, elected in the first democratic vote by all the country's races. To robes of a practicing politician, and admirers and critics are finding the new outfit garish.

By Craig Whitney

BONN - Wolfgang Vogel, the

mysterious lawyer who arranged spy swaps and the releases of politi-

cal prisoners in East Germany from 1962 to 1989, was arraigned in

a Berlin court Monday on charges of perjury and tax evasion on in-

come allegedly earned through his

connections with the Communist

Mr. Vogel. 67, and his wife.

Helga, 52, were arrested at their

according to one of his lawyers,

Wolfgang Schomburg, Mrs. Vogel

was charged with abetting tax eva-

sion. A Berlin court ordered the

Mr. Vogel was indicted with one

of his former secret police contacts. Lieutenant General Gerhard Nie-

bling, last Thursday on charges of

extorting real estate or money from

former clients who were trying to

get permission to leave the country.

citizens from traveling or moving to the West after the Berlin Wall

was built in 1961. Mr. Vogel negotiated the release of 33,755 former

political prisoners and 215,000 of

their relatives to West Germany in

exchange for West German govern-

ment payments that totaled the

equivalent of more than \$2 billion

Citing the trust he had enjoyed

with diplomats and negotiators.

not only from West Germany but

also from the United States and

other Western countries. Mr. Vogel

denied the charges after his indict-

He had been arrested twice be-

fore -- once, briefly, before East

Germany collapsed at the end of

1989, and in March 1992, when he

was charged with being not just a lawyer but part of the Communist

ROME - Magistrates in Naples

asked parliament Monday for per-

secret police apparatus.

between 1964 and 1989.

ment last week.

East Germany barred nearly all

couple held in Moabit prison.

Spy-Swap Lawyer

Faces New Charges

Vogel Accused of Tax Evasion

He went free then on bail provid-

ed by the Roman Catholic Church. which had acted as an intermediary

in the prisoner release trade. The

arrest order was lifted last July, but

the prosecutors pressed on with the

investigation. Mr. Vogel, saying he

wanted to save his reputation, pro-vided evidence and testified in his

In an interview 10 days ago. Mr.

Vogel said the prosecutors had told him that the German office in

charge of administering the Com-

munist secret police files had con-

cluded that he had officially been a

secret police collaborator between 1953 and 1957 and had continued

to be treated like one until 1989.

The secret police had encour-

aged him to go into legal practice and used him for its purposes, the

Mr. Vogel acknowledged his early collaboration and did not dis-

pute that he worked closely with

the East German secret police.

both to get political prisoners re-

For this work, he acknowledged.

he received annual expense pay-

ments of up to the equivalent of

about \$100,000 a year by 1989, us-

ing the money to reimburse himself for outlays such as the \$360,000

paid to a Boston lawyer to defend

"But I was not working for the

secret police, and I was not paid by

them," he said. "I was always work-

ing for my clients, including in the 53 cases the prosecutors have

picked out from the 300,000 I han-

He also said that he had enjoyed

special tax status in East Germany

that had excluded most of the mil-

lions of West German marks the

government in Bonn had paid him.

fred Zehe, in the mid-1980s.

leased and to arrange spy swaps.

under the cover name "Georg."

own defense.

prosecutors said.

He is favored by 70 percent of the blacks, up from 65 percent a year ago, and 3 percent of the whites, up from I percent last year. His refusal to scrap the teenage vote proposal, even after it became the butt of jokes, seems less a product

reaffirmed his status as the favorite for elections in

April, but it continued to show a sharp racial rift.

of political calculation than psychological liberation. The scheduling earlier this month of the election after more than three years of negotiations in which Mr. Mandela and the ANC made their share of tough concessions - has set loose the street lighter in him. During his just completed fund-raising and award-collecting trip to the United States, he drew scornful headlines here for taking swipes on foreign soil at President Frederik W. de Klerk and at Chief Mango-

suthu Buthelezi, leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party. the ANC's bitter rival.

Mr. Mandela dismissed Mr. de Klerk's views on the get from here to there, however, he has donned the lifting of international sanctions against South Africa as "irrelevant" and branded Chief Buthelezi a "surrogate" for the white-minority government

The other feature of Mr. Mandela's trip that drew Jackson, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbra Streisand and David Rockefeller, he raised hackles at home by boasting how the response from South African corporations to his fund-raising had been "beyond my wildest

It is not clear how much he has raised because there are no campaign finance reporting laws in South

Part of the rationale for Mr. Mandela's sharp turn toward partisanship is his recognition that he and the other moderates who run the ANC have only a tenuous grip on the loyalties of the frustrated, impatient and jobless black masses, many of whom already fault their leaders for agreeing to a five-year coalition gov-ernment that would include Mr. de Klerk's ruling

It is not even clear that Mr. Mandela's nod to the young is smart politics. For his part, he insists it is not politics at all. Teenagers, Mr. Mandela says, should you because apartheid robbed them of their childhood by turning them into liberation fighters.

But South Africa's teenagers are its radicals, and

they are likely to be the first to join a leftist opposition

Serb Drive At Sarajevo **May Force** Mass Flight

come later, not now."

when the country needed a strong, confident libera-

tion organization to make the concessions it had to

make. Only someone with his stature could have.

that has afflicted so many African countries.

Mr. Mandela qualifies as old but not as unwell.

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina -- Up to 32,000 people could be forced into a dangerous dash for safety across open ground into Sa-rajevo if advancing Serbian troops capture a strategic mountain overlooking the city's airport, a United Nations official said Monday.

Heavy combat has raged over the last several days on Mount Igman as Bosnian troops tried to hold off a tank-backed Serbian offensive.

The Sarajevo radio said the heaviest fighting was on the west side of the mountain, overlooking Hadzici, west of central Sarajevo.

Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said residents and refugees living on or near Mount Igman feared that the Serbs would sweep through their towns, leaving them no choice but to flee across the UN-controlled airport into be-

sieged Sarajevo.

The airport is exposed to Serbian sniper fire, and scores of people have been killed in nightly runs along the clandestine route - the only way in or out of the city.

Crossing the airport runway is also the main route by which Sarajevo's defenders get supplies of weapons and ammunition. Even this modest flow would be cut if nt Ieman fell

A humanitarian plight was unfolding in the village of Fojnica, west of Sarajevo, where a UN military patrol found 230 mental patients abandoned for three days after shooting impelled the staff to

Fojnica was captured last week by Bosnian troops, who chased out Croatian militia units and thousands of Croatian civilians. The part of town around the mental institute was deserted except for the patients, 100 of them children, said Major Luuk Niessen, a spokesman for the UN peacekeepers. Major Niessen said even the

adult patients at the institute could barely feed themselves, and five small children were in critical condition. Gunfire from an unknown source was aimed at the institute while the UN peacekeepers were there but no one was hurt. Major Niessen said.

Mr. Kessler said relief workers were headed to the institute Monday with milk powder and baby food. But UN officials said the convoy was forced to take a longer route because it was not allowed to pass a Bosnian Muslim checkpoint. There were these other developments in the conflict:

• The European Community agreed Monday to send a mission to Croatia with a threat of economic sanctions against Zagreb if it fails to halt "ethnic cleansing" and attacks on Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina. But the 12 EC foreign ministers did not impose iromediate economic measures after Germany, which is Croatia's strongest

supporter, raised objections.

The Belgian foreign minister,
Willy Claes, was expected to leave Brussels late Tuesday for Croatia. With backing from other foreign ministers, he intended to tell President Franjo Tudjman that the trade bloc would suspend preferential treatment if Zagreb did not stop attacks by Croats in Bosnia.

A Russian diplomat said Monday there was a possibility of progress in Bosnia peace talks. Vitali I. Churkin, who is Presi-

dent Boris N. Yeltsin's special envoy to the remains of Yugoslavia. told reporters after meeting the main players in the conflict that the search for peace was moving.

last year and his image was further damaged following reports of a close relationship with his longtime friend, Mrs. Parker-Bowles, the wife of a brigadier general.

will not survive beyond the end of this century.

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FEATURE COLUMNISTS

caster here for the National Weath-

er Service. "There are still plenty of

showers and storms occurring all

over the region. We could still have some local flood surges, and there's

always the danger that some of

these totally soaked leves will col-

lapse before the water recedes and

they can dry out. We're talking

There was some relief Monday

as the weather throughout most of

the region was clear, but humid.

Although disaster officials have

begun to talk about the possibility

of subsiding waters, the damage

figures from the flooding continue

Besides the loss of 29 lives, at least 8,000 homes and businesses have been damaged or destroyed

and at least 30,000 people have

been left homeless.
All told, disaster officials say, the

total monetary loss from the flood-

ing could exceed \$10 billion, a loss that easily makes the great deluge

of 1993 one of the worst natural

The toll of destruction given Sat-

disasters in the nation's history.

urday by state officials meeting in St. Louis with President Bill Clin-

ton for a disaster aid conference

was relentlessly depressing, partic-

ularly the agricultural losses. The

North Dakota's farmland re-

sembles a "rice paddy," while the estimated flood loss of \$600 million

in South Dakota equals the state's

• The flooding in Nebraska has

• In Minnesota, a million acres

(400,000 hectares) of sodden farm-

land will not be planted and tour-

ism, a major industry, is off 40

percent. One fifth of the cropland

entire annual budget.

sometime into August."

10 10

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STATESIDE / DEADLY DIRTY AIR

Industrial Soot Is Found to Be a Sinister Urban Killer

By Philip I. Hilts

WASHINGTON — Tens of discussands of deaths: are being caused in the United States each year by a form of sir pollusion that, for the most part falls within current legal limits - tiny particles of soot

Rough calculations emerging from studies at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Harvard School of Public Health suggest that 50,000 to 60,000 deaths a year are caused by the particle. pollution, a far larger number than any other form of pollution and one that rivals the death toil from

The deaths occur mostly among children with ... respiratory problems, people of all ages with asthma, and the elderly with illnesses like bronchitis, emply. sema and pneumonia.

The new findings, disclosed gradually over the last two and a half years, will require environmental scientists and industries to re-evaluate their approaches to air pollution, and will probably require the federal government to rewrite its standard for

The dangerous soot particles are mainly thrown into the air by industrial plants, with a small proportion coming from the exhausts of diesel vehicles.

Paul Portney, vice president of Resources for the Puture, a nonprofit environmental research group, said that of the \$35 billion a year the nation spends for all its scrubbers, catalytic converters and other air-pollution control efforts, only a fraction is aimed at the small particles, which are 10 microns or smaller in diameter. By comparison, a human hair is about 75 microns in diameter.

Only a third of all air pollution expenditures go to remove particles, and most of that goes to decadesold efforts like devices on power plants that catch only large particles, those that are larger than 10 naicrons in diameter.

Regulatory effort has been focused more on other types of pollution, like ozone and sulphur dioxide, that have been shown to damage health. It is uncer-tain whether they cause death:

It is believed that indoor air pollution like secondhand cigarette smoke and radon cause the greatest health damage among pollutants, apart from the particles. Each is estimated to cause 5,000 or more cases of cancer a year.

Ronald H. White, director of environmental

health for the American Lung Association, said the evidence for deaths due to particle pollution is now great enough that the association will soon sue the environmental agency in hopes of getting it to revise its standard and begin stricter enforcement of it.

But some scientists say the evidence is not yet good enough to make policy decisions. The evidence is based on epidemiological studies, which cannot conclusively establish a cause and effect relation between a substance and its health effect; for that. detailed biological studies of the effect of substances on the tissues themselves are needed.

Dr. Jonathan Samet, of the University of New Mexico, said: "What is missing is understanding the biological basis of the effect they are describing. We shouldn't make major policy decisions about causes of death based on the kind of evidence we have so

"The effects are not massive," he added, "not like the London fog of 1952 in which thousands of people died, but are more subtle. Before we make the big decision to control particles more, with the costs of doing that, we need to fill out the story more. We need to do actual exposure studies with people to see how particles affect them."

Dr. Samet said he believed there still may be other ways of explaining the deaths linked to pollution for example, combinations of factors like respiratory illness, coming with a heat wave, at the same time as a pollution episode.

Rob D. Brenner, chief of policy in the environmental agency's air pollution office, said: We have a real concern about the new data. If it

turns out that recent analyses show that particles are the much more significant problem than they seemed to be, our efforts to control particles and our acid rain initiatives will not be enough. We will have to do more." But he added that there was now debate within the agency about what to do.

Last year, the agency missed the deadline to review and update the particle standard. It appears that unless a significant policy change occurs soon. the delay will continue for some time.

One of the things we feel on the research side very strongly is the need for more data," said Dr. Peter W. Preuss, the agency's director of policy for the Office of Research and Development. But because of limited manpower in agency lab

going to do any of that research soon." Particle pollution has been relatively neglected and difficult to study. Particles of all kinds are present in air, so the polluted substance that must be studied is "urban air," a hodgepodge with clumps that vary in size and chemical makeup, that change from one location to another, and also change day to

oratories. Dr. Preuss added, "I'm not sure we are

It has been difficult to separate the components of air pollution because sulfur dioxide, ozone and soot all tend to be pumped into the air together and are present when samples are taken.

'Father of Waters' Assaults St. Louis

Record Crest in Mississippi Is Expected to Last for Days

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr. more rain," said Jack Burns, a fore-

New York Times Service ST. LOUIS, Missouri - The Missouri and Mississippi rivers, both surging to maximum crests in the great Midwest flood of 1993. joined muddy forces at their nexus just north of here, then swept down on this city's sodden, weakened system of protective levees.

The extra water pouring into the Mississippi from the Missouri swelled the nation's greatest river to a record crest, or maximum depth, of 47 feet (14 meters) as it roiled southward past the souring Gateway Arch in St. Louis.

Some small berms on the suburban outskirts of the city were topped, forcing emergency evacua-tion of several hundred homes in the River des Peres neighborhood of South St. Louis.

But otherwise the system held, at least through the early hours of the assault on Sunday. On Monday the river at St. Louis dropped slightly, to a level of 46.7 feet. The previous high was at 43.23 feet, in 1973.

Disaster officials said the assault would probably continue for several more days as the Mississippi churned near the 47-foot level, engorged with runoff from 40 percent of the nation's continental land

After that, the officials expect the river — barring unexpected rains - to begin a slow but steady fall and the danger of flooding to diminish, not just in St. Louis but all over the flood region, where 29 people have been killed and dam-

age may exceed \$10 billion.

The sight at the arch while the destructive windstorms. Farther "Father of Waters," as some Indian south, in Kansas, two of every three tribes called the Mississippi, rolled counties have suffered significant past was nothing less than awe-some. Muddy brown as a regular on Minnesota, a coffee, wide as five football fields. choked with flotsam, including uprooted trees that looked fragile as matchsticks, it was Nature with the bit in her teeth.

rushed past almost six times the normal mid-July flow.

Disaster officials in St. Louis and watching not only flood levels and levees but also the sky.

elsewhere in the flood regions were billion that Mr. Clinton has re-

in Wisconsin is damaged. Every second, another seven million gallons (26 million liters)

• In lowa, so much land has lion gallons (26 million liters)

been flooded that the total toll is not yet known. In Illinois, flood damage is ex-pected to be at least triple the \$2.5

quested for the entire disaster zone. Similarly, Missouri puts its total "Essentially, the key to it all loss at \$2.7 billion, or higher than from here on out is whether there is the entire White House request.

Poll Finds Support Of Clinton Waning

months in office President Bill Clinton is viewed as a strong leader by slightly more than a third of Americans, an Associated Press poll showed Monday.

A majority of those polled said he had already broken too many of his promises, and only two in five gave him a high rating for trustwor-

The poll found Mr. Clinton's ratings overall to be increasingly nega-tive. Those who have more confidence in him than they do in Congress to deal with the country's problems dropped to 39 percent, from 55 percent in a poll taken just after his inauguration.

Political analysts have cited the strong coder, president's failure to produce a Back politic a random national strong economic rebound, the de - sample of more than 1,000 adults lay of his plan to institute a new interviewed by telephone by KCR national health care program and Sorvey Research Group. The rehis generally mixed record on Capi salts have a margin of sampling tol Hill as reasons for his slide in error of plus or minus 3 percentage

Republicans in Congress forced A majority, 58 percent, said that big cuts in the domestic spending. Mr. Cinton had broken his prom-plan that he tried to adopt as an ises too often up from 48 percent

NEW YORK - After six away from strong stands on easing entry for Haitian immigrants, allowing homosexuals to serve open-ly in the military and strongly protecting the environment of Western

The latest poll was taken July 9 to 13, right after Mr. Clinton's success at the Tokyo conference of Group of Seven leaders and just two weeks after some polls showed a rise in his performance approval after a missile attack on Iraq.

But 47 percent of those asked said he had not shown he was a strong leader, compared with 37 percent who said he had; the rest were not sure. Three months ago, 49 percent rated Mr. Clinton as a

possus.

economic standars. And members in the April poll. Just 28 percent of his own party helped durates said he had kept his promises, his proposed broad-based energy down from 34 percent in April. The tax.

Mr. Chinen assissant proposed were stated and some

For President, No Place Like Friends' Homes

HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas — As might be expected from a man who has no home but the White House, President Bill Clinton used his Arkansas homecoming this weekend to visit—and to visit some more.

George Bush had Kennebumkport, Maine, Ronald Reagan and Lyndon B. Johnson had their ranches. Jimmy Carter had his peanut farm. Gerald R. Ford had a condominium in Vail, Colorado. Richard Nixon had San Clemente, California. John F. Kennedy had Hyannisport, Massachusetts.

But for Mr. Clinton, a weekend getaway has about as much structure as a college road trip. With luggage stashed in the back of his himonsine, the president headed for a country club when he landed in Little Rock. After nine holes, he went on to the home of a high school classmate, Carolyn Staley, for a gathering of old friends. Then he decided to drop in at the apartment of another friend,

David Edwards, an investment banker. More than four hours later, he re-emerged and after hugging his friend good-bye, he rejoined his weary entourage, but it was well after midnight when Mr. Clinton pulled into a nearby cul de sac to spend the night at the home of Thomas F. (Mack) McLarty, the White House chief of staff. (NYT)

Ex-House Postmaster Enters a Guilty Plea

WASHINGTON — The former postmaster for the U.S. House of Representatives, Robert V.Rota, has pleaded guilty to charges of embezzlement and conspiracy in an alleged scheme to give cash

secretly to members of Congress.

The U.S. prosecutor alleged that he had given cash totaling thousands of dollars in exchange for checks and vouchers. The prosecutor said the congressmen had falsely stated that they had received cash in exchange for returning stamps.

Quote/Unquote

Budget Director Leon E. Panetta on the outlook for an energy tax now being negotiated by House-Senate conferees: "I think the likelihood is that we're looking more at a gas tax than a Bu tax or



Mr. Clinton and his nominee for surgeon general, Dr. Joycelyn Elders, who accompanied him from Little Rock to Washington.

Big Cities Shifting to Anti-Clinton Mode under the recent Republican administrations. for health-care programs and educational pro-

By Richard L. Berke

defensive about his overtures. "I was not buttering up the mayor!" the future president declared.

These days, no one is accessing Mr. Clinton of buttering up Mr. Daley, a Democrat who has presided over the nation's third-largest city If anything, Mr. Clinton has brought only

bad news to Mr. Daley. And the mayor has responded with very binnt, and very public, critiques of the president.

In his harshest outburst, a few weeks ago, Mr. Daley accused Mr. Clinton of breaking promises, not coming through for political alies and, perhaps most cutting of all, losing his "If he keeps backing off, the people will lose confidence in him," he said. "People want a strong leader. You have to stand for some-

thing."
Mr. Daley's remarks could be dismissed as lingering bitterness from a man whose younger brother. William, was passed over for a cabinet post. But they also reflect frustration with the White House even from Democrats whose cities stand to get far more attention than they did

While they were not as direct as Mr. Daley, grams, which we were promised.

several members of the U.S. Conference of A few weeks later, sitting bel CHICAGO — Before the Illinois primary several members of the U.S. Conference of A few weeks later, sitting behind the desk-last year, Bill Clinton was so solicitous of Mayors at the group's meeting last month chastracter of that his father used when he ran this city for 22 trick or Richard M. Daley of Chicago that he was not bitter over what happened to his to cities.

> The tension between Mr. Daley and the president was apparent in December, with word that William Daley, who ran the Clinton campaign in Illinois, would not be named secretary of transportation, a job that even Clinton sides agreed that he had been led to expect. Mr. Daley may have figured he could take solace in federal financing for 1,000 new policemen in Chicago and \$66 million in federal block grants he anticipated Mr. Clinton would channel here. But when the president's plan to give the economy a quick boost was scattled in Congress, such hopes died.

> The last straw came last month, when another protègé, Richard Devine, was passed over for the post of U.S. attorney in Chicago. Acceding to the wishes of the two Illinois senators, Carol Moseley Braun and Paul Simon, Mr. Clinton picked James Burns.

The next day, Mr. Daley could not hide his

"I don't care about appointments," he told reporters. "I don't need appointments. What I need is money to put people to work and money

A few weeks later, sitting behind the deskbrother, and that he understood that it was only custom for the president to nominate the senators' choice.

But Mr. Daley, 51, known for his gut political instincts, offered no regrets for what he viewed as a constructive assessment of a president he wants to succeed.

"I just said: You have to make a decision. You have to get on with it," Mr. Daley said. "Because four years goes by very quickly. I was just sending a message. Basically, get your

During an interview in his office here a few days ago, Mr. Daley could barely contain his mpatience about the new administration and how things get done or more apily, don't get done in Washington. Again and again, he re-turned to the theme of decision-making, offering practical advice from a hands-on manager. Sounding much like Ross Perot, Mr. Daley derided Washington as a "company town" that has gone bankrupt. "Washington breeds incompetency," he said. "The more you stay in Washington, the more you're out of touch with

Away From Politics

• A man described as a senior member of the Medellin cocaine ring was arrested on suspicion of shoplifting in Orlando, Florida, the police said. Victor fingo Polo, 24, was being held without bond in Orange County Jail on a federal warrant for selling cocaine.

 A gumman killed a convenience store owner in San Antonio, Texas. after the owner, who had trouble with his cash register, was unable to give change right away. Alfredo Castillo, 30, then went to his house and set fire to it while inside. It was not immediately known if he had died in the fire or of a self-inflicted ganshot wound.

• A nown councilman who chloroformed his wife while she was sleeping was acquitted of second-degree murder, but found guilty of a lesser charge. John Ramablo Sr. of Troy, New York, faces up to 18 years in prison for second degree manslaughter in the death of Pamela Ramahlo. Sentencing has been set for Aug. 25.

• A former Jewish Defense League activist was put aboard a jetliner in Israel to be returned to Los Angeles to face charges in the 1980 bombing death of a Southern California woman.

• Several staff members at a veterans bospital were transferred after four patients at the hospital in Oklahoma, Nebraska, were given a mislabeled muscle relaxant instead of an antibiotic. One of the patients died, and another is in a coma. Scientists are taking water temperatures in the Pacific Ocean to help

predict the weather for the Midwest. In the biggest study of the ocean ever attempted, the World Ocean Circulation Experiment, researchers are surveying sea conditions that they say can signal droughts, floods and other weather decades in advance • A sex offender just out of prison was hounded from town in Deming,

New Mexico, where he had come to live with his brother after community protests and a fire in which arson was suspected drove him from his home in Washington state.

Israel to Give Verdict On Tvan the Terrible'

JERUSALEM — The Israeli Supreme Court will announce the fate of John Demjamuk on July 29, five years after a lower court con-demned the former Sovies soldier to death on conviction of being a Nazi death camp worker known as "Ivan the Terrible," the Justice Ministry said Monday.

Extradited to Israel in 1986 from

Ohio, where he settled after the war. Mr. Derojanjok was found guilty of being the operator of the gas chamber at the Treblinka death camp. Last month, a U.S. judge said the extradition to Israel had been valid but added there was doubt Mr. Demganjuk was the gas cumper of easier.

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A Nonproliferation Policy

others been getting the technology to build nuclear arms? From Western Europe, where lax export controls allow companies to sell to dangerous buyers, no questions asked. And where can proliferators get uranium and plutonium? From global stockpiles that keep growing, making it harder to keep track of the

small amounts needed for a bomb. The Clinton administration is taking a lot of smart steps to stem such seepage. But these are no substitute for a comprehensive policy to stop the spread of nuclear arms. One cornerstone of that policy could be to tighten and streamline export controls. Another is to seek a global halt in the production of material

needed for bomb making. Some experts would rather adopt a caseby-case approach than an overall policy, and there is something to be said for that. After all, the problems of proliferation do differ

from place to place. Iran may be years away from a nuclear arsenal, but it is hell-bent on getting one with help from West European governments. such as Switzerland's. Washington needs to convince other nations to help stanch the flow of that technology to Iran, or to any other potential proliferator. India and Pakistan already have all the makings for bombs - and the hostility to set off an explosive arms race.

or worse. Washington and others can try to get them to stop their nuclear programs now and submit to inspections.

But President Bill Clinton needs to go beyond individual cases and proclaim a policy that will give a sense of urgency to his own administration and inspire other countries to pitch in. Through the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, Western nations once curbed militarily useful technology exports to the Soviet bloc. COCOM is beginning to change its mission to curb the flow of

nuclear technology to would-be bomb makers. But the administration could do more to consolidate the hodgepodge of domestic and international agencies responsible for curbing the arms trade. The White House needs to make sure that U.S. companies are not con-tributing to the problem. Tougher sanctions are needed. And the administration can insist that technologies that could be misused for bomb making be subject to inspection.

The industrialized world also has to get better control of the growing stocks of weapons-grade uranium and plutonium. For a start, the United States needs to convince others to ban reprocessing of plutonium and bar the enrichment of uranium beyond what is needed to fuel power plants. Only the presi-dent can give these efforts the needed priority. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Circle of Uneasiness

The Inherited BNL Scandal

Procter & Gamble, for the first time in its long history, will cut thousands of jobs from its payroll to get production costs down. Another of the employers that brought security to generations of Americans has suddenly become somewhat less secure. But P&G's case is different from that of the other big companies that were once among the country's best and most stable employers and now have been announcing huge cutbacks and plant closings. It is not like the automobile companies, or IBM or the defense contractors. It is not burdened by foreign competition or a record of management errors. It is not in a declining industry. The company is in very good financial shape.

P&G's reason for this massive retrenchment is the sharpening competition between its heavily advertised brands and the very similar products sold by chain stores under their own labels. For many years the power of the brand names ensured sales and protected substantial profit margins. But now the customers are turning to cheaper alternatives. The company is responding with a ferocious drive for greater efficiency.

Why this sudden turn toward thrift among a population that until now always seemed to swear by the familiar brands? One explanation is people's rising uneasiness about the future of their jobs and incomes. And why the

Because of inordinate delays in getting its

Justice Department organized, the Clinton

administration has made little progress on the

banking scandals that it inherited. If it cannot

get them resolved promptly, it increasingly

risks becoming entangled in them itself. That is

already beginning to happen in the BNL case.

ered that the Atlanta branch of the Banca

Nazionale del Lavoro, an Italian government-

owned bank, had lent billions of dollars to

Iraq. Some of those loans, to buy grain, were

Atlanta branch manager. Christopher Dro-

goul, was a renegade operating without the knowledge of the parent bank, and it brought

a series of fraud charges that could keep him

in prison for the rest of his life. But after

preliminary hearings last summer the judge in

the case, Marvin H. Shoob, concluded that the

parent bank in Rome knew exactly what Mr. Drogoul was doing in Atlanta — and ap-proved it. If the bank knew, then Mr. Drogoul

Judge Shoob also observed that the Ameri-

can intelligence agencies seemed to know a lot about BNL and its lending to fraq. That raised

an obvious possibility that the U.S. govern-

ment was a participant in a secret scheme to

provide funds to Iraq. In response, the Justice

Department furiously charged Judge Shoob

with attempting to put the government itself

on trial, and demanded that he recuse himself

from the Drogoul case - as he did.

was innocent of any fraud.

The Justice Department declared that the

guaranteed by the U.S. government.

It goes back to 1989, when the FBI discov-

uneasiness? Surely one contributing factor is the continuing series of tremendous layoffs and plant closings among the companies that were, until now, the symbols of solid prosperity through bad times as well as good. Cause-

and-effect seems to have become circular. It is not only jobs but the fringes. In recent decades most middle-class Americans looked to their employers for their medical and retirement benefits. It seems unlikely that many employers will offer the same kind of protection to the next generation. One purpose of the benefits was to hold employees. Now companies seem to be having second thoughts about the efficiency of keeping people for

their entire careers. Employers are shedding their traditional responsibility for benefits in two directions to the individual employee and to the federal government. When people see the traditional corporate assurances vanish, the political pressure rises for the government to expand its system of social insurance - as in the

current push for universal health insurance. Until the 1990s, most Americans took it for granted that as the country got richer life would be, in economic terms, more secure. But now, for many middle-class families, the opposite may turn out to be true.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

All that happened before last fall's election.

After the election, the bank in Rome sued the

United States for \$340 million — the amount

of its government-guaranteed loans on which lraq had by now defaulted. This is the point at

which the Chinton administration begins to

President Clinton's Justice Department

asked the Court of Claims to postpone the

suit, citing well-founded suspicions that the bank really knew what its allegedly renegade employee was doing. To avoid paying off the

\$340 million, the department respectfully

quoted in Washington the same Judge Shoob

whom it had denounced in Atlanta. But the

department, which has held Mr. Drogoul in prison for the past 15 months, still intends to

bring him to trial in September. It is hard to

see how the Justice Department can urge an

Atlanta jury to find him guilty beyond a

reasonable doubt when at the same time it

expresses its own very reasonable doubts in another courtroom in Washington.

The evidence so far strongly suggests that in fact the Bush administration was desper-

ately anxious to help lraq in its war with

Iran, and that the Italian government, through BNL, provided one of the conduits

for covert aid. No wonder Mr. Bush's Justice

Denartment was reluctant to explore the

subject during the election campaign. But

George Bush's scandal will inevitably be-

come Bill Clinton's if his administration

does not deal with it rapidly and decisively.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

get sucked into the mess.

European Community: Look Outward to the World

BRUSSELS — Getting the European Community back on track and moving forward again has become Europe's most urgent need. Ideas on how this can be done are scarce and unconvincing. This article suggests that there nevertheless is a way open to the Community, and that it involves turning our backs on what might best be termed "European fundamentalism," meaning our fear and rejection of other cultures.

As the economic recession tightens its hold, Europeans have been turning inward and erecting defenses against non-European goods and people. Attacks by skinheads and neofascists on immigrant communities around Europe are producing a worryingly perverse re-action; instead of widespread shame they are provoking stricter immigration controls in a number of European countries.

We Europeans apparently see ourselves as a beleaguered white Christian community that is fighting a rearguard action against what we perceive as growing threats to our way of life. Long gone seem the days when Europeans widely believed that they had a mission civilisatrice to help less fortunate people around the world.

Europe needs a rallying call that will banish these defensive attitudes - and that The controversial Maastricht treaty setting By Giles Merritt

out the goals of European monetary, economic and political union has if anything com-pounded the Community's internal crisis. It underlines the notion of a Europe that is drawing together for greater strength and protection against the outside world. Where it nas done damage internally is in showing that EC member states and their electorates remain deeply skeptical about the Community's ability to achieve very much.

What can be done to dispet the current Europessimism, just as the single market pro-gram did in the mid-1980s? The answer is simple. Europe should lift its eyes to the horizon. It must exchange the European dimension that currently dominates EC policymaking for a more global vision.

The Community's political machinery and its Brussels bureaucracy are chiefly designed to maintain the status quo. Rust bowl jobs in textiles and shipbuilding are defended; na-tional "champions" in key sectors like com-puters and telecommunications are protected; dying industries such as coal and steal are booked up to life support machines. From state monopolies to trade unions, the Community's role has largely become one of encouraging the rigidities in the European economy.

Brussels's function has also long been to act as referee and prevent subsidy wars from breaking out between EC countries as they prop up these jobs with taxpayers' money. The EC Commission acts as a free-trademinded buffer between the more protectionist member governments and the Community's trading partners around the world.

But being the liberal conscience of the

European Community is not enough. The Commission should become much more aggressive in advocating a new deal for Europe's economic relations with non-EC countries, and especially the much feared "tigers" of Asia and the whole of the developing world. Brussels needs to display a new leadership to convince Europeans that their future prosperity and security do not lie in trying to turn back the tide of highly competitive imports. EC policymakers ought to argue that the

Community's future wealth depends on being able to provoke a bigger appetite among Third World importers for high-priced technologies like computers, aircraft and telecommunications, sectors in which they are unlikely to become competitive for many a long year. EC countries must reconcile themselves to the simple truth that Europe has to cede such activities as steel and textiles, and to some extent perhaps automobiles and chemicals, if Eastern Europe, Asia, Latin America and Africa are to carn the foreign exchange they need to pay for Europe's high-technology goods. The line that many European leaders are

now taking is that a great drive is needed to improve European competitivene: Streamlining industrial processes is, of course, desirable. But this focus on competitiveness will have Europeans barking up the wrong tree. Europe's problem is an unwillingness to keep-moving toward ever more highly skilled jobs. Our politicians are much to blame, with their misguided ideas that voters should be reward-

ed with protection instead of opportunity.

Who might provide the strength of leadership that the Community requires to challenge Europe's entrenched conservatism? Not. sadly, Jacques Delors, After almost nine years at the head of the Commission his time is past. He seems tired, worn down by the backlash against Maastricht and the Community itself, and in any case remains a stubborn supporter

and in any case remains a studoom supporter of a "social Europe" that risks strengthening the Community's labor market rigidities.

Mr. Delors's legacy, though, is one that will not tarnish. He showed that a strongman in Brissels can transform European politics. A similarly tough minded and effective figure is badly needed to champion the Community's next leap forward: Europe's emergence as a force for global economic development. International Herald Tribune.

Hong Kong: 'If It Doesn't Work, This Is Not the Place to Live'

HONG KONG — Here and elsewhere in East Asia the visiting American feels as if he is at the edge of an enormous wave of growing prosperity and power. We outsiders know about the economic success of Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan and South Korea. But to see how far and how fast it has come is astonishing.

Just a few decades ago. Hong Kong was a place filled with struggling refugees from Maoist China. Today the annual per capita income is \$18,000, moving past that of Britain and other European countries, People live longer here than in America, and infant mortality is lower.

Hong Kong has some of the most architecturally arresting skyscrapers anywhere, notably Norman Foster's Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, Businessmen and bankers are moving heavily into China. Last year, Hong Kong money accounted for 60 per-cent of all foreign investment there.

China is the great question that looms behind the dazzling sights of Hong Kong. It, too, has had phenomenal economic growth. If that continues, and the present inflationary overheating of the economy can be controlled, one can easily foresee East Asia becoming the leading force in the world economy. Japan would

be only part of a larger success story. But of course the question about China is more than economic. It is political: Can the People's Republic, still nominally professing commu-nism, allow the degree of autonomy needed for an innovative society? Will the government hold to the

NATURALIZATION Service

By Anthony Lewis

or may it, in fear of losing power, launch one of the waves of brutal repression that have occurred periodcally since the revolution?

Uncertainty about China is a factor in just about everyone's life here. For Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. And despite the great mixing of money and people in recent years - 20 million crossings to China last year from Hong Kong. which has a population of less than 6 million - protound differences remain between the two societies.

We speak a common language, and we share a common history." said Christine Loh, whose family has been in Hong Kong for five genera-tions. "But we are worlds apart.

"China is in some ways a medieval country. They are still trying to grow by edict. We are modern, professional, international. China now has no sense of its own moral values: nothing but get rich quick. We in Hong Kong do have a moral basis, the val-

ues of the rule of law." Ms. Loh is an unusually outspoken person in a place where many are already muting their voices for fear of offending Beijing. A highly successful businesswoman, she was appointed by the British governor, Chris Patten, to Hong Kong's Legislative Council. Did she think she would still be

there after 1997? "If I am," she replied, "they will be allowing a few cats to meow. The Legislative Council will be we have our promised autonomy. Beijing will have to learn that opposition is not counterrevolution.

But was there any chance Beijing would allow that kind of vocal opposition? "Yes," Ms. Loh said, "if Beijing wants Hong Kong to be the engine of growth, the merchant banker for China. It's what the world defines as 'antonomy that matters. If the world regards Hong Kong as just another part of China, why should it continue to have preferential status in GATT and 30 other international arrangements?"

Ms. Loh supports Mr. Patten's plans to make the Legislative Council modestly more democratic, which have aroused Chinese fury. But she is skeptical of British intentions.

No matter how engaging Chris

the loyal opposition in Hong Kong if Patten is," she said, "is he ever going we have our promised 'autonomy," to be more than a tragic hero? He may be let down by his own government. The British want to exit honorably. In order to do that they have to have a punch-up with China. When that has gone on long enough, they may just say, 'We tried.'

But we in Hong Kong have to

overcome our own lears, and a ten-dency towards self-censorship. If it doesn't work, this is not the place to live. Some people have already voted with their feet. I think we have to try

to make it worth staying."
Hong Kong will undoubtedly be more like China after 1997. But there is a chance that China will be a bit more like Hong Kong, too. And that would mean a lot to the world.

China's Rural Ferment and the World Grain Trade

HONG KONG — China's response to recent peasant unrest is not just important to the country's political future. It will influence China's attitude to foreign trade in gen-

eral and have a huge impact on the international grain trade.

Will China follow the same dismal path as the Europeans and Japanese in maintaining artificially high farm prices above world levels in order to keep rural incomes from falling too far behind those of the cities? If so, China will be the poorer, its industrialization held back, but its grain import needs will be small. Or, having

it let prices settle at around world levels? In which case by the end of the

decade China will become the world's principal grain importer. Peasant unrest in fact seems more due to abuses by officials than to prices. It has been exacerbated by the use of IOUs by cash-strapped local authorities. In an inflationary situation, these delays in cash pay-ments become a form of tax. In other words, the problems are at pre-

sent more of administrative weakness than of product pricing.

I FORGET! IS OUR POLICY TO KEEP THE WHITES, THROW OUT THE BLACKS, TOLERATE THE YELLOWS AND KEEP THE BROWNS FOR MANUAL LABOR OR TO KEEP THE WHITES, THROW OUT THE BLACKS AND THE BROWNS AND KEEP THE YELLOWS FOR MANUAL LABOR?

By Philip Bowring significantly liberalized over the past two years. The grain subsidy for urban workers was abolished in 1991, bringing prices up to procure-ment levels that are mostly now set

by the market. Subsidies on fertilizer also have been cut, and internaltrade is now freer. There are no longer the disputes whereby, for instance, Hunan wouldattempt to hold down local grain prices by stopping movement of rice into Guangdong, where grain prices were higher due to better incomes

and farmers' shift to higher value. crops. Guangdong itself is now able to buy grain from abroad directly. The changes haves brought prices at least as measured by the swap

market exchange rate; closer to world market levels. Wheat is above world price levels, rice and corn below. But urban-rural income distribution has been getting worse. According to the World Bank, urban incomes have been growing more than twice as fast as rural ones. In the short term this has probably been made worse by inflation and the depreciating value of the currency. A cheap yuan helps export industries but generally raises prices of

industrial products. Agricultural prices however, over which the state still has greater in-fluence, tend to lag. Rural incomes of the coastal provinces have been growing twice as fast as those in the interior because the latter are stuck with growing grain while coastal farmers can sell ducks, pigs and fruit to the rich cines.

Rural productivity gains are now hard to achieve. For the country as a whole, grain yields per hectare are already at 50 percent of their theoretical maximum. Regional differences also are marked, with populous, politically important but economically htically important but economically stagnant Sichnan already over 65 percent of its maximum, while booming Guangdong is only at 26 percent. Rapid industrialization requires that grain prices not be artificially simulated. To do so would keep people in low marginal productivity jobs on the land, and slow capital accumulation. The 59 percent of the people who still make their living from the land may not appreciate such economics. not appreciate such economics.

Another problem is that if domes-

tic grain prices were set at around world levels, China would likely become a very large grain importer. A recent study by the Australian economist Ross Garnant puts it: "A fateful choice will be taken about the future of Chinese grain and agriculture ...

either to participate in the internationalization that is raising productivity and incomes in the whole Chinese economy, or, as elsewhere in East Asia, to make agriculture an exception to the general pattern of internationalization."

If China kept prices at world levels, Mr. Garnaut suggests, then by 2000 its import requirement would be 50 million tons, compared with a recent average of 10 million tons.

China may regard the foreign-exchange cost as too high, or the world market situation as too volatile to allow imports to rise to such levels. Some think China should follow the Japanese and South Korean examples of high prices to hold down foreign-exchange needs and pro-

more income equality.
Opponents of the high-price policy argue that it was only possible for Japan and South Korea after they had gone further with industrialization than China has so far. South Korea and Japan could also more easily generate capital from their export manufacturing than China is able to do because China is several times more populous and most of its export industries are foreign-con-trolled. In other words, high food prices in China would be good for equity but bad for growth.

The course that China takes will

be influenced by access for its manufactured exports. Trouble with the West over any of a number of trade issues would keep China inclined to self-sufficiency.

Domestic polítics is even more im-

portant. In Japan and South Korea, political factors favored the farmers at the expense of the urban workers. China is harder to predict. Party doctrine emphasizes the role of the peas-ants who surround the cities. But urban populations are more volatile and growing apace.
Indeed, with fewer controls now on

urban migration, cities may expand so rapidly that real urban incomes will decline even as the economy grows. Cheap food may be a necessi-ty. Grain, said Mao, is the "key link." It still is in determining economic relations within China, and between China and the outside world. International Herald Tribune

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should be brief and are subject to editing. We carnot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

The Refugees Won't Wait for Policy

Other Comment

Consolation in the Heartland

Water is the earth's most precious commodity. The Mississippi drainage area is a fortunate part of the world. Des Moines is the nation's 94th-ranking metropolitan area with lewer than 400,000 souls, close to nature, where people feel secure. Catastrophic flooding is what happens in Bangladesh. The disaster that brought President Clinton to the heartland ends those comfortable stereotypes.

Nature stays ahead of those who take it for granted. The flooding from the rains hitting the Upper Midwest menaces health, destroys

crops, knocks out economic life, isolates and strands, tarnishes and sullies. The flood will not damage the country economically nearly so much as Hurricane Andrew did. Many farmers have lost their crop for the year, but the nation has not. The greatest danger is to public health. Efficient emergency management appears to diminish that. But for those who lose their worldly wealth, their dreams or their lives, the flood is a catastrophe.

At its best, the flooding has made neighbors of strangers, brought untold acus of selflessness and heroism. There is that consolation. - The Baltimore Sun.



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S ACRAMENTO, California — Crudely lettered signs held by desperate Chinese refugees on the three dilapidated ships off Mexico read "USA I Love You" and "Bread We Want, Freedom We Want."

U.S. and Mexican authorities provided bread by an affection for

provided bread but no freedom for these cargoes of human misery. The Clinton administration then resolved the immediate crisis without solving the underlying problem by prodding the Mexican government into accepting the 659 refugees and sending them back to China.

Mexico probably yielded to U.S. ressure because President Carlos Salinas de Gotari wants to keep tensions to a minimum while Congress circles around the North American Free Trade Agreement. But the enormous irony of the U.S. govern-ment relying on Mexico to bail it out on an immigration issue was not lost on either side of the border. Hundreds of illegal immigrants

slip across the thinly guarded border every day into the United States. According to many studies, this immigration on balance enriches the United States, which collects far more in federal taxes than it returns to the recipients. But the fiscal impact is devastating on areas that bear the brunt of illegal immigration, especially Southern California and South Texas, where local governments are overwhelmed with health and education costs. Resentment at paying a bill that local officials rightly say should be borne by all Americans is a principal source of immigrant-bashing. The politics of immigration is crucial to President Bill Clinton, who is

unlikely to be a two-term president

By Lou Cannon

uniess he can again carry California. He has already broken a promise to accept Haitian boat people. He is trying to dump the growing problem of Chinese "boat people" on Mexi-co. He has done nothing to address the serious problem of border backlash against Mexicans, which Republicans hope to use as a campaign theme in California next year.

Senator Dianne Feinstein, a California Democrat, who pays attention to polls and is running for re-election, has stolen a march on the Clinton administration and Republicans alike with a proposal to impose a \$1 tax on every legal border crossing and use the proceeds to beef up the U.S. Border Patrol. Based on the experience of 1986, when the Border Patrol was increased without making a dent in border crossings, the Feinstein plan is no panaces. But it demonstrates that she is thinking about the issue, which is more than can be said for the head-in-the-sand team at the White House.

A better path for Mr. Clinton would be to follow the lead of the 11member California Legislature's La-tino Legislative Caucus, all Democrats. This year the caucus found itself challenged by 21 anti-manigrant bills, most by Republicans who want to make immagration a partisan issue. The bills would have denied many government services.

including emergency health care and education, to illegal immigrants. While the bills were buried in Democratic-controlled committees, the Latino Caucus and its chairman. Richard Polanco of Los Angeles.

took positive steps to address public concerns about immigration. Mr. Polanco appealed to Congress to re-lease \$312 million, half of which would go to California, in mexpended federal funds for health and human services to aid 1.6 million Californians who qualified for legal residence under the 1986 amnesty bill. The money was appropriated but not spent in the required five-year period after the bill was passed. These funds would ease the burden on border counties. The caucus has also proposed in-

creasing penalties for those who smuggle immigrants into the United States and for merging federal trials of immigrants accused of crimes with deportation hearings. Another key recommendation

would overhaul the political asylum process by toughening the criteria while retaining humanitarian standards. The prolonged U.S. asylum-process is a principal reason that Mr. Clinton wanted the Chinese boats diverted to Mexico, where asylum proceedings are summary at best. But it is not reasonable to expect

the Mexican government to become an arm of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on any longterm basis. Nor is it reasonable to believe that border crossings will significantly diminish. The Clinton administration needs to address the problem by reforming the asylum process and seeing to it that the lederal government pays its fair share of the local costs of immigration, as it does the costs of hurri-

cames and floods.

More boardoads of refugees are already under way. The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Seeking Salvation PARIS — A young and, it is said, very pretty warrior in the Salvation

Army here has imperilled her future

by stealing a gold watch and 1,000 Fr. from the "Captain," for whom she was an orderly. She was seen by her "Captain" the same evening on the terrace of a cafe on the boulevard St. Michel, surrounded by a number of friends of the other sex. When arrested, she declared she committed the theft with a view to the conversion of a student. But her "superior" did not take the same view of the cause, and Miss K. had to go to the Depol.

1918: Aussies Advance WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES Another advance was made by the Australians east of Amiens on Wednesday [July 17]. This time they quietly amexed a strip of German defences a third of a mile deep south-east of Willers-Rectonners. south-east of Villers-Brotonneny

Two field guns were explured and 33

prisoners taken, with one officer. The guns had apparently been abandoned when they were left exposed near the new front line by the last Australian attack, and the enemy had been unable to remove them.

1943: Allies Bomb Rome

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA—[From our New York edition:] Military targets in and around Rome were bombed today (July 19] for the first time, when large lorges of American homitons of the first time, when large lorges of American homitons of the first time, when large lorges of American homitons of the first time, when large lorges of American homitons of the first time, when large lorges of American homitons of the first time. forces of American bombers attacked the ancient city in a series of midday raids which lasted two and a balf hours. Of the targets, the one nearest to Vatican City was four miles away. It was the San Lorenzo freight yards, on the other side of the River Tiber. Before sending down their bombs on railroad yards and airfields near Rome, the planes dropped leafles explaning that no attempt was being made to bomb "those cultural monuments which are the glory not only of Rome but of the civilized world."

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O P I N I O N

o the Work Revive Secular Citizenship Above 'Ethnic' Nationality

By William Pfaff

VIENNA — The problem of nation-V ality, which has tormented the modern history of Central and Southeastern Europe, and now has torn Yugoslavia apart, has an answer, if not an ending, in the Austrian experience.

Nationality is certainly a German roblem, evident in the present inability of the Germans to quite resolve the question of whether to be German is a matter of citizenship or of "race." It was in the past never an Austrian problem, since, as the great German novelist Thomas Mann once observed, Austria never belonged to Germany; it was Ger-

many which belonged to Austria.

It did so together with the Magyar Hungarians, the Slavic Czechs, Slovaks and Croatians, the Tyrolian Italians and all of the rest of the members of the Hapsburg imperial system, which lasted from the early Middle Ages to the time of Napoleon and Bismarck. To be Austrian in the past was not a nationality but citizenship (or, in monarchical terms, the status of subject) in an empire of many nations and nationalities.

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It was also a matter of culture. The Hapsburg Empire was also a civiliza-tion. The Austrian novelist Joseph Roth says of one of his characters (in a 1924 novel) that if he were asked to which nationality or "race" he belonged, he "would have felt rather bewildered, baffled even, and probably bored and somewhat indignant" - since he spoke almost all of the European languages, was at home everywhere in Europe, had his family scattered from Sarajevo to Beijing.

The idea of an exclusive German

"race" came only as part of Bismarck's successful 19th century effort to create a unified Germany under Prussian domination. The Austrians were excluded but then when their own empire broke up under the pressures of World War L, the Austrian German population - see ing Czechs, Slovaks, Hungarians and all the rest hiving themselves off into inde-pendent "ethnic" nations — decided that they, too, belonged to this German "nation" which before Bismarck they had not known existed. Thus when Hitler (an Austrian) marched into Austria in 1938 there was general enthusiasm.

The Germans were united. However, this was an artificial union. based on the notion that nationality is created by language. That is possible to believe only if you believe that Canada, Switzerland, Belgium, China and India are not nations, or that Britain and the United States are not different nations; or on the other hand if you think that Yugoslavia — where all of the warring communities speak the same language

— is still a nation. In fact, Austria is a distinct nation because it has a separate history, chiefly that of imperial multinationality, and also has a distinct cultural enstance. @ has Angeles Times Syndicate.

which Austrians today recognize, but not always the Germans.

Thus Austrians complain that German publishers have a habit of publishing Austrian writers as their own. An Austrian observer, Alfred Missong, has malicionaly asked if this might not be because Austria's writers — Kalka, Zweig, Werfel. Handke, Bernhard — are the ones chiefly responsible for the world importance of 20th century German Interature.

The most important "German" painting of the same period is also mostly Austrian: Klimt, Schiele, Kokoschka, etc. "German" science in the 20th century has more often than not been Jewish as well as Austrian, or Austro-Hungarian.

Mr. Missong also says that the shared life of the Austro-Hungarian national-ities produced a cultural interpenetration "visible not only in the architecture of the cities, the customs of the people and their cuisine, but in the mentality which makes an Austrian feel more at home in Prague, Budapest, Trieste or

Zagreb than in a German city.

There is a certain Austrian chanvinism in this, obviously But the point is a fundamental one. Germans and Austrians have their language in common, and a history as well, since until Bismarck all of the German-speaking states and princi-palities were part of the old Holy Roman Empire. A Hapsburg was the last such emperor. But the very nature of that empire was that it was multinational.

There were Germanic peoples in it, certainly, but they lived not only with Jewish, French Huguenot and other Protestant minorities but alongside Stavic, Baltic, Latin, Magyar and other national-ities, under political arrangements which sometimes put them all under the same monarch, and sometimes under different

princes struggling against one another.

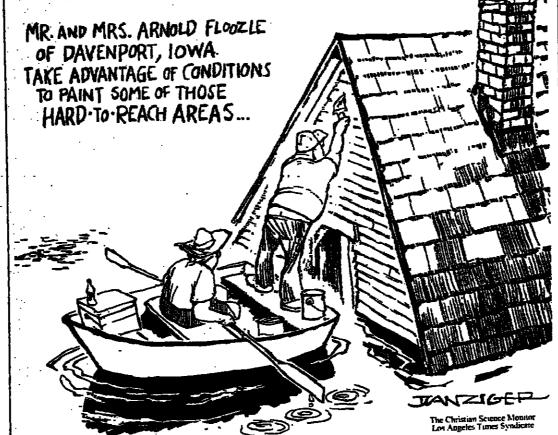
Even their conflicts never robbed them of the sense of belonging to a larger system in which the forces of unity were more important than the factors of division. Their internal wars were dynastic, not national or "ethnic."

This is what 19th and 20th century nationalism in Central and Southeastern Europe has tragically broken — with help from American and West European romantic idealism about universal national self-determination. The consequences have included world wars, Anschluss,

ethnic cleansing, racial purge.
Until this is understood, and a conscious effort is made to rehabilitate an awareness of what the people in this region have in common with one another, Central and Southeastern Europe will continue to be stalked by war and the threat of war. The essential point is that ationality is cultural but that citizenship has to be secular, unconnected to real or imagined ethnic identity.

International Herald Tribune.

But being all the



Crowd Control at the Gate To a Better Life, Perhaps

By Kyle Jarrard

P ARIS - "We are not dogs!" a wom- are dozens of children, some in rags, an shouts into the policeman's face. others in new clothes for the occasion. None of them is behaving very well.

A skinny little boy, maybe 4 years old, who looks as if he's been dipped in dust. "Back! Everyone back!" he orders. But no one can move back. Bodies are pressed so hard against each other they make a surreal jumble: a face joined to a shoulder, an arm reaching out of a head. detached hands wagging crumpled pa-

MEANWHILE

pers. The officer again, pale and sweating: And no more questions! I'm not answering any more questions!"

"But sir! But sir!" several cry.
"No, no!" And he turns his back on them. On the world. On Arabs and Africans and Asians knocking hard this cool morning at one of France's official doors. You approach him and show a paper. "I have a rendezvous."

"Rendezvous? Straight in, please."
A section of crowd-control fencing is moved and you slip through. You can't help but listen for objections from the pack. There are none, just a stunned silence: He got through just like that. You don't look back. The eyes and the

ears are seized by the wash of people ahead, jammed at every counter, taking every chair, every leaning place. There

It is ludicrous for France to blame

unemployment on the immigrants. It will

find the cause of its problems if it looks

inward. The primary cause is that the

French have been living in a fiction of

prosperity without responsibility during

the past 20 years. It is time they realized

that the good times cannot last forever.

while. Every few minutes a man pushes off a nearby wall and comes and says something harsh to the boy, who then cries louder. Everyone is annoyed. "Monsieur Hassan! Monsieur Hassan! Cabine 161" Everyone looks for the lucky man. With all the people milling around, you can't tell who it is. Then, over in the corner, there is a commotion, a man imploring his wife to get up, calling the kids. They rush for Office 16 as if there

stands in the middle of the waiting room

wailing. His eyes are deep red, and from

the sound of his crying he's been at it a

were a fire. Still a few minutes to go before your rendezvous in Office 20, where there will be no hitches, no problems. Just polite formalities, automatic renewal of your precious 10-year residence card. Your wife is French. You have a job.

Waiting, you feel awkward. You stare at the faces, the bodies, smell them as they pace by. The immigration personnel are shouting in various tongues; another boy is yanking the fire extinguisher off the wall; a family begins to spread out a meal at 10 in the morning. A policeman points a man and his wife and their six young children out the

front door, "Go!" The man protests. He looks as if he is going to kneel and beg.
"Go!" the officer bellows.

They all want in; but they can't. You're in; they're not. The boy dipped in dust decides, simply, to sit down and be quiet. Girls giggle at the ID photo machine and comb their hair. A woman hisses at them to hurry up, and they

You sense a fear poking inside. From watching all the desperation. How would you handle it? Would you shove, too? Or, in the uniform, yell back in their faces? You probably would. It is a great struggle in which both sides demand the impossible, and no one is guilty of anything.
With some trouble, the door to Office

20 comes open, displacing a group of men, and a pleasant-looking woman asks you in. As the door closes, the bodies slip back into place to make a wall. Everything is easy, done in 20 min-

utes, thank you very much. You pick up your satchel, reach for the doorknob. A dozen people are going to have to get out of the way. And they do, without a word. Outside, the lines have swollen. Another policeman has come to help his colleague and they are arguing loudly with those at the head of the line.

"Get back!" they yell. The crowd heaves forward.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Life Dedicated to Others My 22-year-old brother, Dan Eldon,

was one of four journalists murdered in Somalia on July 12. Dan had been cov-ering the events in Somalia for a year. I used to wonder how he kept sane

after seeing truckloads of bodies day after day. But he pursued his job with dedication and humor. His desire was to show the world what terrible injustices were taking place. Dan also started a business there, using his Somali photographs and designs for postcards, a book and T-shirts. They were bought by UN soldiers, reher

workers and even Somalis. He was admired and respected by everyone; they called him the mayor of Mogadishu. At 14, Dan raised \$5,000 so that a young Kenyan girl could have a heart transplant. At 19, he drove 15 students from countries all over the world 3,000 miles across Africa to a Mozambic refugee camp. The trip raised \$17,000 for wells, blankets and a four-wheel-

drive vehicle for the refugees. Dan's vision disregarded rules and conventions. Everything was an adventure. He couldn't even go to the super-market without wearing a silly hat to the accompaniment of blaring Russian music. Not only did he bring joy to those he helped; many learned that anything is possible if you want to make it happen.

My brother's life was like a passing comet — bright, magnificent and tran-sient. His death should not be in vain. We should keep his spirit alive by pursuing his path — exploring new boundaries, understanding different cultures. Let us all shine a little brighter for Dan Eldon.

AMY ELDON.

Germans and Violence Regarding "Q&A: Roots of the Violence That Has Shaken Germany" (June 21):

Elisabeth Noelle-Neumann refers to aspects of culture that you are born with," as if culture were something transmitted to us in our genes. Does this mean she thinks one can be German only if one has German blood? I assume she does not have much contact with immigrants or she would know that many of them share German values, behave like Germans and speak German. They just happen to be members of another culture and language group at the same time.

That there are bicultural Turks and Italians is demonstrated to me on a daily basis here in my working-class neighborhood, in which almost everyone speaks German and many have a second lan-mage — usually Italian or Turkish. The German they speak is not the same language as Mrs. Noelle-Neumann speaks; instead, it is the Schwabian dialect that

sense these immigrants have more in common with the natives here than my German wife does, whose parents come from northern Germany. Leaving Mrs. Noelle-Neumann aside,

am confused that dual citizenship should be such a problem for Chancellor Helmut Kohl, who at the same time supports the Maastricht treaty and thus a common European citizenship.

MARK R. STONEMAN. Augsburg, Germany.

French Wake-Up Call Regarding "Muslims in French Cities

Torn Between Cultures" (Journey to Europe series, July 14) by William Drozdiak: It is true that immigrants in France are

scapegoats whenever the French are in difficulty. Even if they are fully integrated, most immigrants are despised and generally not entitled to the same privieges as the French. Although the French often boast about liberty, equality and fraternity, only native Frenchmen appear to enjoy white-collar jobs. Even immigrants with French nationality and who are qualified do not have the chance to hold many important positions, unlike immigrants in Britain and the United States. In France, North Africans and sub-Saharan Africans are considered to be good only for manual occupations.

DAN CHELLUMBEN.

Something of Value Regarding "What? More Stone Agers in Papua New Guinea?" (June 26):

So the Baptist church is rushing to teach these tribespeople about the "true" God. Please let the good Baptists tell the Papuans about religions that have discovered the "true" God over the past 2,000 years and the effects of these discoveries in Beirut, Northern Ireland, Bosnia and even where it all started: Jerusalem. The story should include the Crusades, the Inquisition, the religious wars of the 16th century.

My suggestion is that the "Stone

Agers" be asked to tell us of their beliefs. I suspect that this age of ours that passes for civilized might learn something of value from this "stone age tribe." CONSTANTINE CHRISTOFIDES.

International Herald Tribune.

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SHAKARA AMMED (Series #202 – Ticker #0100) of Abu Dhabi. UAE, winner of the calypso red BMW 750 tl. car.

In Japan Boardrooms, No Fear of Multiparty Rule

By Andrew Pollack

New York Times Service TOKYO - Japan's business community, which has benefited handsomely from the one-party rule that has existed here for four decades, reacted Monday with equanimity and even some surprising optimism to election results that could sweep that party from

Rather than viewing the Liberal Democratic Party's loss of a parliamentary majority as a threat, business leaders saw the voting patterns of Sunday's elections as a vindication in that conservative politicians, if not the party itself, did

The voting patterns, they said. showed that while the Japanese people might desire political change, they want economic conti-nuity, that while they want an end to the corruption of the governing Liberal Democratic Party, they are hesitant to depart from the party's policies that have guided Japan from war-tern nation to industrial powerhouse.

Together, these developments could mean that Japan Inc., that combination of hig business and government support that is both admired and feared by the rest of the world, will not be swept away by the tides of political reform. Any changes in economic poli-

cies, including greater opening of Japan's markets to imports, as the United States is hoping for, are fikely to be emerge only gradually.

"This nation does not jump-start," said Kazuo Nukazawa, an official of the Keidanren, Japan's most powerful business lobbying group. "We are not Americans, But the tortoise wins over the rabbit. Isn't that what you learn from the classics?" He added, "Let's compare notes after one century."

Shoichiro Toyoda, the chairman of Toyota Motor Corp., called the election results the first step toward "a healthy two-party system for in Japan." Speaking at a news conference on Monday. Mr. Toyoda said that the election results showed that Japanese people are expecting "continuity of the basic policies" of the Liberal Democratic Party.

The parties that gained at the expense of the Liberal Democrats in Sunday's halloting were not traditional opposition parties such as the Social Democratic Party, which are viewed as anti-business. The Socialists, in fact, suffered a worse druhbing than the Liberal Democrats, losing nearly half their seats

in the Diet Rather, the parties that gained are conservative new parties formed by defectors from the Liberal Democratic Party. The result is that there are more conservatives in parliament than ever.

"Now the business community does not have to worry about oppo-

sition parties coming to power that are simply anti-business," said Gerald L. Curtis, a professor at Columbia University's East Asian Institute, during a panel discussion

in Tokyo on Monday. To be sure, there are risks ahead. Political paralysis could result in important economic decisions not being made, such as new efforts to itimulate Japan's sagging economy through a cut in income taxes, or to continue trade negotiations with the United States.

"Should the political parties make a point of engaging in scrambles for power by ignoring these pressing problems, the nation's polities would certainly cause the Japanese public and the international community to despair." the Yomiuri Shimbun, the nation's largest newspaper, said in an editorial on Monday.

Still, the financial markets reacted with relative equanimity to election results that had been fairly well predicted by public opinion The Tokyo stock market's polls. The Tokyo stock market's Nikkei average of 225 selected is-sues dropped 180,58 points to close at 20,150,92. The market is still well above its level of a week ago and trading was moderate. The yen gained strength against the dollar, closing at 107.65 yen to the dollar compared to Friday's close of

107,98 in Tokyo trading. Having thrived under one-party rule, it might seem unusual that businesses would want coalition rule, especially if that means they

will have to make contributions to

more than one party. But some busine having two parties in a governing coalition would be an improvement, provided that both are conservative. They hope to play off one party against the other to gain more leverage.

There also has been a feeling that the Liberal Democratic Party, having grown arrogant, had not been responding efficiently recently to the nation's economic troubles.

Another factor that portends slow change in business and economic policies is that with politicians jockeying to form coalitions. Japan's powerful bureaucrats will gain even more power than they now have. "I guess economic and trade pol-

icies will be left to the bureaucracy for the time being," said one gov-ernment official. He said that even after a governing bloc emerges and a prime minister is chosen, legislators will be concerned with political reform, not economic matters.

Some of the new political parties. particularly the Japan New Party. have expressed the desire to deregulate the economy, something that some companies would welcome. They also talk about favoring

consumers at the expense of producers, though not to the extent they would open Japan's rice markets to cheaper imports. But most of the parties have yet to clearly



Prime Minister Miyazawa at a news conference in Tokyo on Monday, where he formally announced that he would not resign.

JAPAN: As Parties Maneuver for Power, Miyazawa Refuses to Resign

Continued from Page 1

like this," said Takeshi Sasaki, a professor of politics at Tokyo University, "It's important and interesting to see so many politicians express their positions."

Asahiko Mihara, a member of the New Harbinger Party, a recenty formed group made up of Liberal Democratic defectors, said:

"People feel ambivalent. They are frightened because they are accustomed to being governed by the LDP alone, but they are excited at the sense of real change."

For years, Japanese politics has followed a script carefully composed and dutifully followed by the Liberal Democrats, But Sunday's election changed that, creating a sense of uncertainty that left the Liberal Democrats on the defen-

The day began with several newspapers carrying banner headlines, declaring that Mr. Miyazawa would resign to take responsibility for his party's loss of its majority and detailing the stages in the negotiating process between the con-

The pressure on Mr. Miyazawa built when the party's secretarygeneral, Seiroku Kajiyama, suggested that all the Liberal Democrats' senior officials ought to resign as part of the process of giving the party a fresh start.

"li would be something if Miyazawa quit on his own, but he would be clobbered if he tries to hang on," Mr. Kajiyama told another senior party official, in private remarks picked up by a microphone near where they were seated.

But Mr. Miyazawa had other ideus. He entered a press conference around midday and said he would not be stepping down - at least not immediately - because of unfinished business and the need to avoid political chaos.

"The Liberal Democrats are still the largest party with an outstand-ing margin." Mr. Miyazawa said. "We have to respond to the peoples' support. We have a duty to

The parties have about four to determine their candiweeks dates for prime minister and to work out alliances

We will try all kinds of alliances

with other parties whose policies battle to put together a majority are the same as ours." Mr. coalition. are the same as ours. Mr. Miyazawa said. "This is the genuine way of democracy."

The comments indicated that the Liberal Democrats, in spite of their losses Sunday, may well emerge as the head of a coalition or a weak minority government.

There was also pressure on the leaders of the Social Democratic Party to resign, to take responsibility for the party's disastrous showing. It won only 70 seats, a loss of 64 from the last election. They, too. sought to cling to power, however. "I do feel responsibility, but we

should not waste our time mudslinging." said Hirotaka Akamatsu. secretary-general of the Socialists. That's not what the people or the

Another key player in the cur-rent maneuvering is Morihiro Hosokawa, a defector from the Liberal Democrats and leader of the Japan New Party. He announced that he was joining forces with the New Harbinger Party. That gives them 48 seats together, enough to make them a possible swing vote in the our top priority.

Meanwhile, the head of another conservative splinter group. Tsu-tomu Hata of the Japan Renewal Party, vowed to piece together a coalition involving most of the opposition, including the Socialists, but not the Liberal Democrats.

The early political horse-trading stirred anger because some regard ed it as an unprincipled grab for power that did not take account of the wishes of the rank and file of the parties.

"Personally, my view is we left the LDP, so we don't need to form a coalition with them," said Mr. Mihara of the New Harbinger Party, or Sakigake, as it is known in apanese. "The majority of the Saigake will not be happy if Mr. Takemura suggests we form a coalition with the LDP," he said.

Mr. Mihara was referring to Masayoshi Takemura, the party's head, who commented, "The most important issue now is to assume power. Achieving that goal will be

= Di=ide IRAQ: Concession Defuses Monitoring Crisis, UN Says

Continued from Page 1

lead to the Security Council's relaxing its embargo and giving Baghdad access to billions of dollars in oil revenues again.

Baghdad's agreement to comply the site to ensure they were not also marks a turning point in the Security Council's treatment of Iraq since the end of the Gulf War: UN arms inspectors now believe that they have found all they are likely to find of Iraq's nuclear, chemical and biological weapons programs. And as the country rebuilds industries damaged in the war, the emphasis is switching away from the eradication of banned weapons toward ensuring that Iraq does not reacquire them. In a statement to the official Iraqi press agency. INA, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz, who led the Iraqi team at the talks, de-

had been "fruitful." The latest confrontation between Baghdad and the special when iraq refused to allow it to install video cameras at the Yawm

scribed them as "frank and com-

prehensive" and said the outcome

commission erupted last month al Azim and Al Rafah missile-testing stations about 65 kilometers (40 miles) from the capital, saving it

was doing so because it had not yet accepted the United Nations' right to monitor its military industries. It also turned down a compromise proposal under which the special commission's arms inspectors were to place seals on equipment at

used until a long-term solution could be agreed on. The Security Council reacted angrily, warning that Iraq faced "serious consequences" if it continued to disobey its orders. President Bill Clinton: Secretary of State Warren

M. Christopher and other senior administration figures hinted at possible new air strikes. And Iraq appeared to be bracing itself for more such attacks by moving valuable machinery and equipment out of factories and other installations it thought might be targeted. But this latest confrontation

the many before it, has now ended

with Iraq backing down and finally agreeing to let the United Nations terms contained in Resolution 687.

These require Iraq to report and destroy all its secret facilities for manufacturing nuclear, chemical

and biological weapons as well as long-range rockets and not to reacquire them.

The agreement Monday provides for Iraq to hold what are described as "technical talks" with the special commission in New York on what it must still do to comply fully with the cease-fire terms in Resolution 687 and how the industrial monitoring is to be carried out, including permanent surveillance ar-

rangements at the missile test sites. Once Iraq has fully complied with the disarmament provisions of Resolution 687 and the industrial monitoring is "up and running.". Mr. Ekeus said, it is his understanding that Paragraph 22 of that. resolution requires the Security, Council to lift the embargo on Iraqi oil sales, allowing it to sell all the oil it wishes.

But before he reports to the with the special commission, like council that leaq is in compliance with these provisions, he said, the special commission wants Iraq to do several things it has refused to begin an intrusive, open-ended sur-veillance of its industries to enforce details of foreign companies that the Security Council cease-fire supplied it with sensitive weapons technology as well as a complete accounting of what went into its weapons development programs and how they were organized.

TREATY: A British Court Review NUCLEAR:

Continued from Page 1

conceded to grind longer and finer.
Although the High Court decision will likely prove no more than a delay rather than a derailment for Britain's ratification of the Maastricht Treaty, it came as a serious

blow for the government. The Conservatives were already in danger of losing a vote in Parliament on Thursday on the Maas-tricht Treaty's "Social Chapter."

With the opposition parties all united, the defection of just 10 Conservative votes would be

enough to defeat the government. The court decision may now merely widen the scope of what already loomed as a humiliating defeat by making it easier for Tory rebels to vote against their own government on the ground that even the courts have their doubts on the Maastricht Treatv.

"I am absolutely delighted that the court has given leave for the

British Unions Name Leader Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The Trades Union Congress has selected John Monks. 47, to succeed Norman Willis as its general secretary, the British union confederation said Monday. Mr. Monks was the sole candidate for

case to proceed," said William Cash, a Conservative member of Parliament and a leading "Euros-

kentic." He also noted happily that the government bowed Monday to the court decision and agreed to hold up ratification until a legal decision been reached.

■ Challenges in Germany The German parliament has al-

president's signature on the bill has been delayed by a need to wait for a surregular court designation to wait for a surregular though Asia the United Storage depots. supreme court decision on about 20 challenges that contend the Maastricht treaty is unconstitutional Reuters reported from Bonn.

Some of the issues are so fundamental that the Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe has sent two detailed lists of questions to Bonn. suggesting the court shares some of the plaintiffs' fears.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl remains determined to see the Manstricht treaty take effect this year.

Many of the suits, brought by plaintiffs as diverse as the far-right Republicans and the leftist Greens, argue that the treaty is undemo-

They say that transferring power to Brussels would violate an immotable article in the German Constitution saying. "All state authority emanates from the people."

U.S.-Korean Deal

Continued from Page 1

app Denials.

contain conventional military se crets and must be protected from

In March, North Korea threatened to withdraw from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which puclear bans the development of weapons, because of the agency's insistence on visiting the two sus-

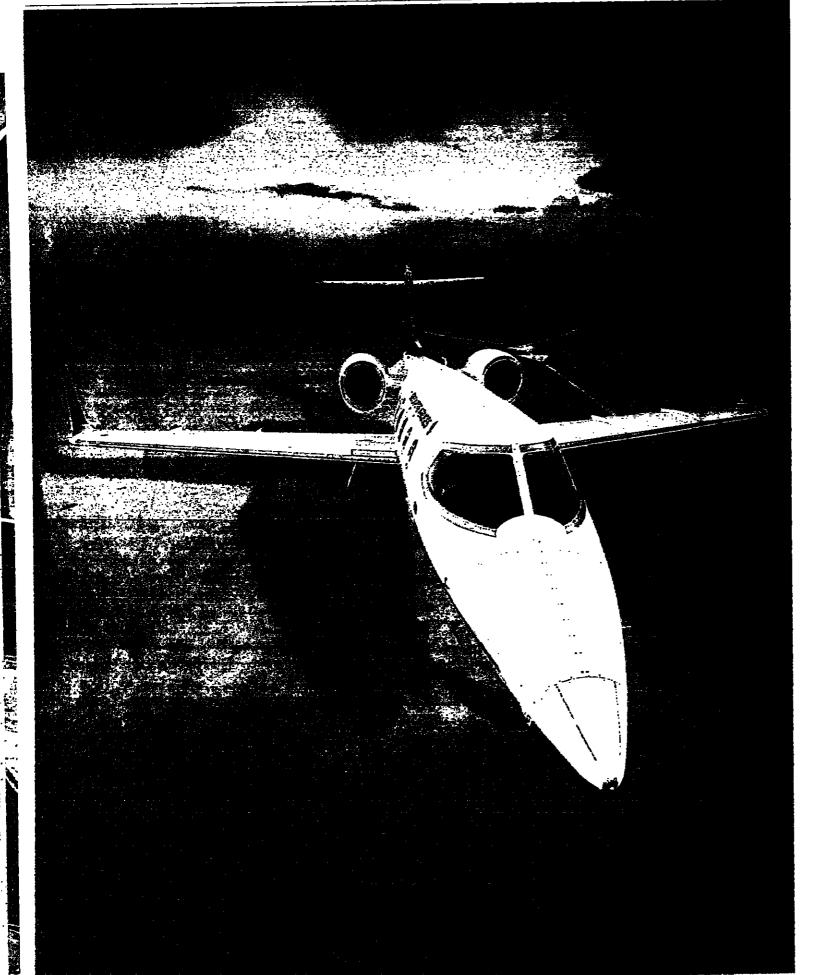
spreading through Asia, the United States and its allies have embarked on a carrot-and-stick policy.

After brandishing tough eco-nomic sanctions that could inflict further suffering on its impover-ished citizens, President Bill Clinton warned that developing and using nuclear weapons would lead to the annihilation of North Korea. But the U.S. has also pleased the

North Koreans by agreeing to faceto-face talks cited as a great source pride and recognition of the hard-line Communist regime and its ruler, President Kim II Sung. During the first round of discus-

sions in New York last month, North Korea agreed to suspend its threat of reneging on the treaty.

A second series of meetings here last week also held out hope that North Korea would grant the inspections



problem in a flight simulator that tilts up and

down on the ground. It's quite another when the problem occurs at 45,000 feet above the South China Sea. That is why SIA pilots take their advanced training courses at the controls of a Learjet 31. They take off and land up to 6 times each day and, while they are in the air, they have to face emergencies prepared in advance by our somewhat exacting instructors. This is no quick refresher course. It lasts around two months, during which those who

succeed will have taken the controls and the decisions on at least 50 separate flights. To some, this might appear to be excess caution. But it is simply our way of making sure that it's more than just our inflight service that other airlines talk about. SINGAPORE AIRLINES THE YOUNGEST, MOST MODERN FLEET IN THE WORLD.

عكذا من الأصل

By Nicholas D. Kristof

New York Times Service BELING - He is not afraid, he repeats insistently. but he peers nervously over his shoulder every few

No, he declares, he absolutely is not afraid - not of another arrest, not of more beatings by the police, not of more toil in prison making Christmas tree lights for foreigners, nor even of another round of exhausting 12-hour days in a prison mine where his buddy at-

And then, in a rush, Xu Yiruo's facade crumbles. Tears well in his eyes, and his voice catches. "Do you think they'll do anything to my parents?"

he asks. "What about my sisters? I've got two older sisters. Will they be punished?

Mr. Xu, 23, with short, bushy bair and glasses, is on the run. Earlier this year, the government freed him from prison, without quite giving him real freedom, and so he has decided to sneak abroad.

He paused in Beijing in part to explain himself, but the interview itself was an anxious time for him. The last time Mr. Xu came to Beijing and tried to make contact with a foreigner, the telephone line turned out to be tapped and he was arrested and sent off to a third stint in prison, for 19 months.

Mr. Xu is not a famous dissident. He is one of the thousands of young people who were caught up in the 1989 Tiananmen movement and who have been haunted by it ever since.

His odyssey underscores the continuing scrutiny and repression that dissidents face even after they are released from prison. While China is slowly easing its grip on citizens, gradually permitting a more open and

lively society, it is also evident that the government

ostracizes dissidents permanently,
"I can't get back into university, I can't get work, I've nothing to do," Mr. Xu said, puffing on a cigarette a habit he says he picked up in prison. "They call me an 'anti-Communist, anti-socialist reactionary.' and so I can't get a job. I would take a job as a laborer, but I can't get one."

"It's as if I'm still in prison," he added. "The street committee and the police station are still watching me. ir's like house arrest."

The street committee, more or less the lowest level of government, exists in every little neighborhood in China, its duties ranging from scolding philandering spouses to monitoring political "troublemakers."

Mr. Xu's problems reflect the special vulnerability of political prisoners in the provinces, far from foreign embassies and news bureaus. Anonymous at home and abroad, absent from lists of prisoners compiled by human rights groups, they

are quietly and efficiently imprisoned and sometimes tortured without the outside world's ever learning even their names. Mr. Xu is not a remarkable political prisoner; he is

an ordinary one. What sets him apart is simply that he is able and willing to tell his story.

In the spring of his freshman year at Qingdao University, in his home city, Qingdao, on east China coast, Mr. Xu joined the 1989 Tiananmen democracy "I didn't hate the party - I just wanted to help it."

he recalls, expressing the view of many of those who were subsequently imprisoned. Mr. Xu became vice president of the student prodemocracy organization in Qingdao, and he traveled

to Beijing in time to witness the army-led crackdown on the movement. Hundreds of protesters were killed by soldiers firing machine guns at the crowds.

Along with thousands of others around the country, Mr. Xu was arrested in the aftermath. But he was to house arrest while the authorities prepared their lucky; the authorities released him from prison seven weeks later and even allowed him to remain in the university, though on probation.

Mr. Xu's parents are Catholics, and Mr. Xu himself had occasionally attended church as a child. Now, after seeing the Communist Party kill protesters in the streets, Mr. Xu rejected the party and embraced

Then in March 1991 the former head of the student democratic association in Qingdao was abruptly arrested. There were rumors that the authorities were finally settling accounts with the leaders from Tiananmen days, and Mr. Xu feared that he would be next. So he stowed away aboard a container ship. After four days, as the ship approached Hong Kong, Mr. Xu

emerged and sought political asylum there.

The Hong Kong immigration officials kept Mr. Xu incommunicado for 14 days, and then delivered him across the border to the Chinese police.

After being detained for several weeks in a prison farm in China, Mr. Xu made his way back to Qingdao. It was just a few days before the second anniversary of the Tiananmen killings, and by his own account Mr. Xu was caught in a spiritual crisis, "leverish" with memories of the bloodshed and sick at the repression around him.

On the anniversary, Mr. Xu posted two small posters in the university. One was a poem that began:
It is two years since that bloody June fourth, Today I think back and my heart shrivels.

He was arrested and interrogated, but then released

case. In the middle of the night, Mr. Xu fled to Beijing. In Beijing, he made a series of collect telephone calls to the human rights groups Asia Watch and Amnesty International to discuss what he could do.

The authorities periodically monitor overseas lines. and after one call Mr. Xu stepped out of the telephone booth and into the arms of policemen who were waiting for him.

Mr. Xu says they worked virtually every waking moment -- sometimes as many as 20 hours a day when facing deadlines — assembling Christmas tree lights. He was transferred to the Shandong Province No. I Re-education Through Labor Camp in the nearby city Zibo, where he worked in a mine to produce fine

The prisoners worked in two shifts - 12 hours each - in tiny tunnels several hundred yards beneath the surface of the earth. The prisoners were allowed to take one Sunday off every two weeks.

In February, prison officials summoned Mr. Xu and told him that they were releasing him early, five months before the end of his sentence.

The reason may have been the general easing in the political climate this year.

In this respect, Mr. Xu's experience illustrates both the recent liberalization — he is at least out of prison — and its limits, for he is unable to get a job or a place

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Kim Rejects Offer It took the police just four days to eatch up with Mr. Xu. They compared the handwriting on the posters with that of all the students, and his matched. He was arrested and interspected but the control of the posters of the students and interspected but the control of the students. Over Scandal Link

The Associated Press

SEOUL - The South Korean defense minister's offer to resign over his brother's implication in a military corruption scandal was rejected Monday by President Kim Young Sam.

Mr. Kim "reconfirmed his confidence" in Defense Minister Kwon Young Hae after the two men met. said the chief presidential spokesman. Lee Kyong Jae.

Mr. Kwon offered to step down Sunday after one of his younger brothers was implicated in the scandal, which involves multibillion-dollar arms deals.

The brother, Kwon Young Ho. was questioned by prosecutors over the weekend about \$62,000 he received from a major Korean arms dealer last year. He said it had been

In an interview with the newspaper Chosun Ilbo on Sunday, Kwon Young Hae said that he had nothing to do with the money his brother had received but that he felt a morai responsibility.

The development came amid a sweeping government campaign to root out corruption in the military and other areas of society. Dozens of senior military officers have

been forced to resign.

Over the weekend, two former defense ministers and two former

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legedly taking bribes totaling \$1 million to procure weapons. In South Korea, it is common for public officials to tender resignations to take moral responsibility

for cases in which they are not directly implicated. But Mr. Kim asked Mr. Kwon to continue to lead the anti-corruption drive in the military, the

spokesman said. Mr. Kwon, who served as the vice defense minister and chairman of a committee in charge of handling all arms procurement from 1989 to 1992, was named defense minister by Mr. Kim's new civilian government in February.

Kwon Young Ho, his younger brother, who runs a small company that sells instant food to the military, told investigators that he borrowed the \$62,000 from the arms dealer Haksan Inc. last year but returned it early this year.

Prosecutors said that Kwon Young Ho returned the money just before the authorities began their investigation in April but that he might have been used as a conduit to the Defense Ministry.

Former Defense Minister Lee Sangn Hoon, one of the four men arrested Saturday, was suspected of applying pressure in several arms contracts, including a 1991 deal to buy five P-3C anti-submarine pamilitary chiefs were arrested for al- trol planes from Lockheed Corp.

Despite Its Denials, Beijing Seems to Be Exporting Prison-Made Products

New York Times Service BEUING - The Chinese authorities strenuously deny that they use prison labor to manufacture goods for export. So why was Xu

Yiruo assembling Christmas tree lights in the Qingdao No. I Prison? Christmas trees and Christmas tree lights are almost unknown in China, so it is almost inconceivable that the lights were intended for domestic sale. Mr. Xu says prison officials spoke of the lights' being

exported to Britain.

A dispute about whether China education Through Labor Camp contentious in Chinese-American ported to Japan. relations in the last few years.

count suggests the practice contin-

the Shandong Province No. 1 Re- and Export Corp.

uses prison labor to manufacture told him and other prisoners that exports has been one of the most the clay they were mining was ex-

The term for the clay that they A year ago, Beijing and Wash-mined, jiaobaoshi, is an extremely ington reached an agreement that unusual one, not found in any techwas supposed to stop the exports nical dictionary and unknown to and end the dispute. Mr. Xu's ac-mineral specialists in Beijing. So to find out how to translate it, a reporter called the Shandong Prov-Mr. Xu recalls that officials at ince Metals and Minerals Import

poration knew all about it, and they firms that the Shandong labor explained that it is a kind of fine camp produces Christmas tree clay used to make heat-resistant oven ware. They said it was mined at Zibo - site of the labor camp and exported to Japan and occasionally to the United States.

The officials, ever anxious to do business, inquired whether the American caller would like to buy a few tons of it for the United States. magazine and other official publi-

Jiaobaoshi? Officials at the cor- zine, obtained by Asia Watch, con- els. A Foreign Ministry spokeswoman, asked for a comment, said China's position against the use of lights and jiaobaoshi clay. The prison labor was clear. She added magazine and other official publithat she could not discuss specific cations praise the prisons as mod- prisons in Shandong Province.

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Mexico Begins Sending Illegals Back to China

By Lena H. Sun ashington Post Service

BELJING -- The first planeload of 145 illegal Chinese migrants repatriated from Mexico arrived in Fujian on Monday, more than three months after they fled their borneland on rusty ships in an abortive attempt to enter the United States.

Wei Kunsheng, an official from the foreign affairs office of Fujian Province in southeastern China. where most of the Chinese are from, said in a telephone interview that a second planeload carrying another 145 Chinese was expected to arrive later Monday in the port city of Xiamen. He said he had no

additional information about their condition.

The Chinese were among the 650

illegal migrants who were aboard the three smugglers' ships detained off Mexico's Pacific Coast. Mexico began deporting the Chinese on Saturday after a week of negotiations between the United States and Mexico over which country would take responsibility for the

Chinese migrants. The Chinese Foreign Ministry said the government "will handle

into prison.

otherwise punished.

these illegal emigrants, upon their repatriation, according to law, and if they are really being deceived by smugglers, then they will not be put

paper. Wen Wei Po, quoted a Fu- nese authorities hope to deliver. ian official as saying the would-be But that is unlikely to happen bemmigrants would not be fined or

"After they return to China. they

He said the main reason the Chinese had left was because "they are make the journey again."

Herald Eribune

1993

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A pro-Beijing Hong Kong news-

will not be penalized." Zhang Zhenlang an official of the Fujian Civil Affairs Bureau was quoted as saying. "The authorities will do some ideological work towards them and they they can return home. There will not be any kind of

selfish and want to get rich. I believe that they will draw lessons from their ordeal and not try and

That is clearly the message Chi-

cause the allure of high wages in the United States is simply too strong. according to Chinese in Fujian and Western diplomats. With help from relatives already in the United States, would-be immigrants eagerly scrape together the \$20,000 to \$50,000 fee charged

by smugglers to be ferried to Amer-Smugglers usually are given a down payment of about 10 percent. according to Western diplomats. The rest is paid in cash once the migrant reaches the United States. To pay back the debt, the migrants become indentured or are forced to

turn to crime, according to U.S.

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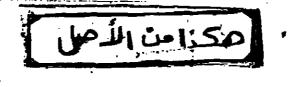
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house back to life.

ARIS - Oh what a lineup or Oscar de la Rema's Balmain show! American clients who have been conspicuous by their abstinence were back to buy from conture. And there, plum center in her mintgreen Bill Blass suit, sat Pamela Harriman, American's newly installed ambassador.

"Oscar's our American star," she announced before the show, And

SUZY MENKES

ves, she was sure she would be buying, she said afterwards, as the crowd parted like the Red Sea to aflow her backstage to embrace dely Kenta

Even if the front row was more memorable than the collection, it was still an achievement for an American designer to show Paris couture how to push out a crowd

The shows otherwise have of haute couture that may have a super-nch clientele behind closed doors, but does not correspond to need in the 1990s to cool it rather

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so quiet. Many of the clothes — the short suits with curvy redingore jackets and a black tulle coat with gilded hologram embroidery

best when he sent out an easy American style: the short swingy camel coat with pouch pockets and the oatmeal tailoring that opened the show: or the sidelong glance at Claire McCardell at night, when a striped taffeta blouse came out with a long full skirt with embroidered pockets. Those pockets were a big thing; some even came out with dollar signs, which might have passed as wit in ready-to-wear but

looks crass for couture.

De la Renta has a capacity to inhale the fashion ideas and exhale them as wearable clothes.

A touch of the Middle Ages for the middle-aged? Here's slim-line and top embroidered like chainmail. Fashion deconstruction? Just a saucy black chiffon blouse with a few devore or "burnt-out" stashes. The wannabe trophy wife could find transparency tamed to guipure And no nonsense with that hemline business; all the daytime skirts were short, with a couple of lace mid-call peasant skirts (always dowdy) among the long hems at

Decoration was reduced to a few trembling tassels, and if some colors - a hot pink toreador cape reversing to sunflower vellow seemed too bright in a fade-out season, well, a little chic and shine is appreciated by uptown clients. It was a show that had more substance than de la Renta's Balmain debut. It remains to be seen whether he can do a one-man "Jurassic"

all of us," said Susan Gutfreund. E la Renta was at his

looked like the 1980s were still with

who was wearing a discreet navy with fancy buttons from Oscar de la Renta ready-to-wear, as was her neighbor Carolyne Roehm.

I hope it goes on for ever," said Jayne Wrightsman, in navy Chanel and sitting next to Harriman. Isabel d'Ornano, who had teamed her navy and white sweater set from de la Renta's ready-towear with a Chanel skirt, said: Somehow I think that couture will

> find its way."
> Has Paloma Picasso, who was wearing a beige jacket and black from Yves Saint Laurent, but she

"They are going through a difficult time." she said. "But I think conture can survive."

Philippe Venet, with a loyal American clientele, is hanging in there, although he no longer plans frequent trips to the United States and intends to reduce the 300 outfits he has been making for clients hias-cut of a violet satin evening dress or skillfully adjusted the hang of his bright, light mohair coats.

and fine workmanship are done with a light hand and there is note of the theatries that launch a thousand fragrances (although he is launching one this fall). He absorbs what is going on and made his tersion of the current apron dress as a stardust of sequins on chiffon. Erik Mortensen at Jean-Louis Scherrer had also taken up current themes of transparency, lingerie and especially medieval inspirations. He grafted them on to his conventional vision of couture glamour and the result seemed heavy-handed and lacked the flow of a collection with a strong fashion

Only the gold bridal gown, with Park" and bring a dinosaur couture its raised waist and model with love of eyes, caught the spirit of What do the clients think about the Gothic Revival, Yet Mortensen the future of couture? had the right ideas, adjusting the 'Yes, I think it has a marvelous future. There is all that talent, and bright brocades and gilding of

with a pating of age, as though the colors had rusted or tarnished. suit from Chanel couture.
"I hope so, Why not? It's an artistic expression," said Robin The show opened with fancy cardigan coats over pants and sweat-Hambro, wearing a linen jacket ers with embroidered welts - the sort of clothes that are meant to be casual but aren't. When night fell. out came lingerie lace and chiffon dresses, including a show stopper with vertical panels of velvet and

haute couture into metallic tones

"So classic, the cut is fantastic," said Bernadette Chirac, presumably seeing the dress with the nudi-ty prudishly filled in with flesh pink chillon, as Mortensen showed an-

sheer chilfon almost daring to bare

Since Mortensen is a couturier pants from Gueci, bought any cou- for queens the dresses the Nordic ture outlits this season? Just one, monarchies and Queen Sirikit of I hailandi. his ball gowns, still with had too hectic a schedule for the embroiders and grand in their velvet skirts, are convincing in their

INA Ricci goes its own sweet way, which means the French establishment applauding flower-strewn half-gowns (50 nice for one's granddaughter's each season to around 100. In his coming out dance) and designer showroom, he lovingly stroked the Gerard Pipart off on a trip. This season it was Russia, with astrakhan coats. Dr. Zhivago hoods, Slav tunies in bright patterns, and Venet represents couture in its lots of velves, mixed in with tucked day dresses and sporty jumpsuits. great tradition, where incisive out Haute couture peasants for mid-

> But then in fashion, life is stranger than art. Front row at all the collections, dressed like an elegant dands, sus Russian conturier Slava Zartsey, who has just produced his first collection of sumptuous furs for Revillon. What does Zaitsev think arout couture's future?

"It is our dream of the future in Russia," he said, "There is a big interest in fashion. For me, designing furs has been like a great glad-ness. And I think that as long as human beings are alive, conture

Louis Féraud

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At top left, Pamela Harriman, the U.S. ambassador to France. with Oscar de la Renta; at bottom left, Annette de la Renta, left, with Isabel d'Ornano; Susan Gutfreund. Above, Erik Mortensen's gold brocade medieval bridal gown for Jean-Louis Scherrer. At right, Oscar de la Renia's curvy three-quarter jucket, decorated with embroidery, and short vel-

vet skirt for Balmain.



BOOKS

Reviewed by

Dennis Drabelle

POSSESSED: The True Story of an Exorcism

By Thomas B. Allen, 259 pages. \$20. Doubleday.

O NE advantage of being an ex-orcist is that you get to "dis" the Devil and generally fulminate to your spleen's content. "I cast thee out, thou unclean spirit, along with the least encroachment of the wicked enemy, and every phantom and diabolical legion," intones the nights in Moscow seemed surreal in priest at a crucial stage in the demonic cleansing — a formula that

sounds even more sulfurous in the

There are disadvantages, however: long hours, no pay, being obliged to take bodily fluids in the face and culfs in the privates, and fighting an arch foe who never, ever plays fair. In the end, too, you leave yourself open to second-guessing by skeptics who may dismiss your greatest coup as a mere bout with human frenzy and not diabolic pos-

Such has become the fate of the late Reverend William Bowdern, the St. Louis Jesuit who devoted a good part of the year 1949 to retrieving from Satan's clutch a 13-year-old Protestant boy from the Maryland suburb of Mount Rainier. Not long after the case was closed, a Georgetown undergradu-ate, William Peter Blatty, read a report about it in The Washington Post. Two decades later, scrambled almost beyond recognition by Blatty's imagination, the bare facts reemerged as "The Exorcist." a bestselling novel and then a hugely

successful movie. Now comes Thomas B. Allen, a contributing editor to The National Geographic and the coauthor of "CNN: War in the Gulf." piecing cuff Black's dynamism have not together what can be known about the original incident with the aid of a hot discovery, an eyewitness dia-ry of the exorcism kept by one of a hot discovery, an eyewitness dia-ry of the exorcism kept by one of initiative and letting Black recover Bowdern's assistants and locked his pawn. A typical game of this away in a drawer until recently. type was played between the grand-Given the nature of the material masters Mikhail Gurevich of Beland the temptations of sensationalism. Allen has written an impressively sober and fair-minded book. albeit not one likely to encourage exorcists in their craft.

The story's alleged victim, Robbie Mannheim (a pseudonym bestowed to protect the actual party, who is still living and has never publicly discussed what came over him in 1949), began acting oddly about the time his Aunt Harriet died. A fervent spiritualist, she had frequented seances and played the although 8 Na3 gó 9 Nc4 gives target the f pawn with 18 ef gf to although 8 Na3 gó 9 Nc4 gives target the f pawn with 19 Qc2. Of Onja board with the boy, At first, the goings-on — furniture moving c4. After 9...Qc7 10 a3! ba 11 Ra3 itself, household items navigating

presence of a poliergeist, a wellknown if mysterious phenomenon associated with early adolescence.

Although the reports are muddled, apparently it was the parents' observation of scratches and welts erupting spontaneously on Robbie's skin that prompted them to seek help from the church. In the meanime, the Mannheims had moved Robbie to St. Louis, hoping to put

site of the original bewitching. The Manaheims eventually found their way to Bowdern, the pastor of the College Church at Jesuit-run St. Louis University. Based on his investigation of the case, he got clearance from his Jesuit superiors and the archbishop of St. Louis to go forward with an exorcism. What he hadn't counted on was being ordered to perform it

As sketched by Allen, Bowdern is an attractive hero -- "a staunch, seasoned priest who had seen the face of war (as a chaplain), a Jesnit whom other Jesuits called a holy man." At high cost to his healthand dignity, Bowdern adminis-tered the prescribed rite to the thrashing, defiant boy. Away from the fracas, however, the priest gave in to occasional pangs of despair, wondering how he would recognize

"the signs of deliverance" if and when they appeared. Which brings up what for me is

the book's only weakness: To under-stand the Mannheim exorcism fully, the reader needs more context than Allen has provided, something like a composite picture of a typical or classic exorcism. How long is the process supposed to take, one would like to know. Why shouldn't the ritual work the first time? And, to some distance between him and the second Bowdern's doubts, how does an exorcist know when to take off

his stole and claim victory? On the other hand, Allen is care-' ful to delineate the symptoms of possession, thus softening the blow when, at the end of the book, he offers the consensus of today's experts: Robbie was just a deeply.

disturbed boy, nothing supernatu-

Like the author, this reviewer is a product of Jesuit schools who considers himself an agnostic, especially where diabolism is concerned. But I must confess that re-encountering one detail of the "possession" case had a distinct effect on my spinal temperature. As a high school freshman I heard a con-densed version of the incident in religion class. I've never forgotten what the boy's "alter ego" (shall we say) replied when asked what he' called himself: "I will answer to the name of Spite."

Dennis Drabelle, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The

 Helmut Newton, the photographer, is reading John le Carre's new novel. "The Night

WHAT THEY'RE READING

Manager."
"I am a fan, I've read all his books. I like spies and stuff. l'd like to be a spy. I am a good liar, that goes perfectly with spies. I'd really like to be James Bond, though I may be

a little old." (Mary Blume, IHT)



CHESS

By Robert Byrne HERE are queenside gambits 1 that rival all the ingenuity in

those on the opposite flank. That Black need not defend conservatively against 1 d4 is shown by the overall success of the Benko Gambit, in which Black gives up a pawn to take away White's prerog-ative of attack. Attempts by White to stay ahead in material and hand-

resulted in a convincing plus score, so White is now experimenting gium and Gerald Hertneck of Ger-

The Benko Gambit move, 3...b5. looks toward 4 cb a6 5 ba g6 to vield Black two half-open files and the h8-al diagonal to mount pressure against the white queenside. Hertneck is addicted to it. But White does not have to acquiesce in. the scheme; his 5 f3 ab 6 e4 creates a strong attacking center.

The double threat of 7 e5 and 7 Ra3 12 ba do 13 Qa4, the White Rb1. That left Hermeck only through the air - suggested the pieces were exerting pressure 19... Ne5 and then Gurevich

against the black queen's wing. Perhaps Hertneck could have de-fended with 13_Bd7 14 Qa8 Bc8!? to meet 15 Ba5 with 15...Qb7.

He chose the retreat with 13... Nfd7 instead, Still, all those minor pieces on the queenside were really in one another's way. Moreover, after 14 Bc3 f6, the black kingside was hardly a thing of beauty either,

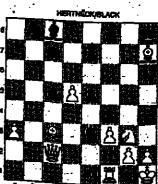
After 17 O-O. Hertneck realized that 17...Nes 18 Nes fe 19 Rb1 would give White strong chances for a potent invasion of the black queenside. He therefore tried to open the opposite wing for counterplay with 17... 15.

Gurevich, however, exploited this thrust with remarkable energy.

epped up the pressure with 20 Ne5 de 21 Ng3. Hertneck's 21_Be3 22 Kh1 f4 23 Bh7 Kh8 failed to anticipate the power of Gurevich's 24 Qg6! starting a powerful attack. On 24_fg, Gurevich would have played 25 Qh5! Nd7 (or 25_Rf6 26 Bg6 Kg8 27 Qh7 Kf8 28 Qh8 mate) 26 Bf5 Kg7 27 Qg5 Kh8 28 Qh7 mate.

After 24_e6, Gurevich struck hard with 25 Nh51 con the public hard with 25 Nh

hard with 25 Nh51, one thought being that 25_Ba6 26 Qh6 Bf1 27 Bf5 Kg8: 28 Be6 Rf7 sets up 29 Qg7 mate. Another was that 25...Bd4 26 Bd4 ed 27 Qh6 Qh7 (27...Rf7 28 Bg6 Kg8 29 Bf7 Qf7 30 Nf6 wins the queen) 28 Qf8 Qg8 29 Nf4 would be crushing. Hertneck gave up.



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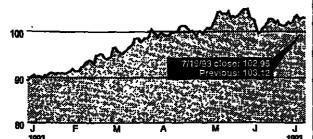
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International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, July 20, 1993



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The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belglum, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zeeland, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top Issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avanue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neutilly Cedex, France.

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EC Cool To French Farm Plea

By Tom Buerkle

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The European Community's divisions over the global trade negotiations cropped up Monday as France stepped up its pressure to renegoriate an acfarm trade but failed to win the backing of its partners.

French officials won more sup-port with a call for a strong EC reaction if heavy U.S. anti-dumping duties on billions of dollars of steel imports are upheld by Washington next week. But Paris did not find any support for the possibility of imposing retaliatory sanctions.

In a move designed to wrest the initiative over the trade agenda in the critical months ahead, Foreign Minister Alain Juppe demanded the Community hold a rare com-bined meeting of foreign and agri-culture ministers by early Septem-ber to begin to overhaul the farm pact with the United States signed at Blair House in Washington.

That pact was agreed upon be-tween Washington and the EC Commission last year and is designed to form the basis for the agricultural portion of an agreement in the Uruguay Round of talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Mr. Juppe reiterated the French view that the accord requires deeper cuts in production than those called for in the agreed reform of the EC Common Agricultural Policy.

He also rejected the accord as "fundamentally unequal" because it lets Washington continue certain disguised export subsidies and does not address the role of the dollar. The French say that by fostering a weak dollar, the U.S. government enhances its export prospects at Europe's expense. The dollar, however,

See EC, Page 10

Servitude, Made in U.S.A. Labels Belie Plight of Saipan Workers

By Philip Shenon

SAIPAN - On this tiny, tropical outpost of the United States, many people describe what happens to foreign workers as close to servitude.

Every year, thousands of la-borers from China, the Philippines and elsewhere in Asia are flown here and sent by bus straight to squalid barracks where they live — sometimes for years - as many as a dozen to a

In nearby factories, they often labor six days a week within view of Saipan's pristine beaches, receiving about half the U.S. minimum wage.

Clothing made in the Northern Marianas often bears a fa-miliar label: "Made in the

The other labels that the workers stitch onto brand-name clothes would be familiar to anyone who has strolled through an American shopping mall. Over the last year, Arrow, Liz Clai-borne, The Gap, Montgomery Ward, Geoffrey Beene, Eddie Bauer and Levi's have all received clothes shipments from this island, a part of the Com-monwealth of Northern Mariana

An estimated \$279 million worth of clothing at wholesale prices, virtually all of it made by foreign labor, was shipped from here last year to the United

make more money here than in China, and because the recruiters Masudur Rahman, 30, said his in China tell us that Saipan is impoverished family in Banglapart of America," said a minidesh sold off much of its farmmum-wage factory worker from land outside Dhaka to raise the a village near Shanghai. In her early 20s, she invited a visitor \$4,000 fee asked by recruiters for a construction job "where the into the cramped barracks room American flag is flying." Althat she shares with seven other though the recruiter promised a job paying \$1,500 a month, Mr. Rahman said, he had never rewomen, their beds separated by sheets. The room also serves as a

ceived more than \$250 a month. The biggest industries here -He also discovered that he had garment manufacturing tourism no right to travel on to the Unitand construction - are all deed States. "The recruitment agent said we were going to America," Mr. Rahman recalled. pendent on poorly paid foreign labor, which explains why of the 42,000 people who live in the Northern Marianas, of which

laipan is the largest, more than half are foreign workers. While clothing from the Northern Marianas made up only about 1 percent of the \$29 billion in such U.S. imports last year, it accounts for as much as 20 percent of the clothing sold by some large American companies. American labor unions say the

Northern Marianas are stealing iobs from textile workers in the United States. Spokesmen for Arrow, The

Gap and Montgomery Ward ei-ther did not return phone calls or said they had no comment on labor conditions in the islands. A Claiborne spokeswoman acknowledged that the company See SERVITUDE, Page 13

Top Capitalist Sees Free Market For China in '95

By Kevin Murphy International Herald Tribune

BELIING - Its overheating economy grew hotter still in June, but China's leading capitalist and vice president, Rong Yiren, said Monday the entire country would have made the transition to a market economy in 1995.

Repeatedly describing a tough 16-point government plan designed to control runaway growth and trim inflation as a structural change rather than an austerity program, Mr. Rong said the only way forward for China was through ased economic reform.

"In view of the economic situation, we should accelerate reform as well as the growth" of macroeconomic control, Mr. Rong said in a rare interview on the same day Beijing released figures showing in-flation in the 35 largest cities had hit 21.6 percent in June.

China's gross domestic product grew 13.9 percent in the first six nonths of the year, higher than the 8 percent target announced by Prime Minister Li Peng earlier this year. Nationwide inflation hit 12.5 percent over the same period.

Mr. Rong, 76; the son of a wealthy industrialist who chose not to flee the Communist victory in 1949, survived Beijing's tumultuous

power struggles to become the country's most successful entrepreneur.

Before stepping down as chairman of China International Trust & Investment Corp. to join the allpowerful State Council in March. Mr. Rong built a 1979 investment of \$5 million into one of China's largest and most sophisticated in-dustrial groups, a holding company of prime state-owned assets at

home and abroad. Mr. Rong stressed that improvement of people's living conditions was the government's highest priority. However, he admitted that growth with destabilizing inflation remained a serious issue for Beij-

ing's leadership. "In a growing economy there is always inflation that is bearable that comes with development and can be withstood," said Mr. Rong, adding that inflation cannot grow so that it exceeds the income of the

This is our most important task." he said.

Scattered revolts among China's 900 million peasants — apparently frustrated with local corruption and a smaller slice of the country's new wealth than that enjoyed by their urban comrades - helped prompt the widespread economic

See GROWTH, Page 14

U.S. Economists Say Clinton Failed on Promises

By Sylvia Nasar New York Times Service

NEW YORK - Bill Clinton's promise to focus on the economy "like a laser beam' created great expectations among U.S. economists. In the six months since his inauguration, however, many of them have sounded increasingly disenchanted.

Some say the president promised and did not deliver.

Others, who thought his can-do approach would bolster confidence and provide the economy with a catalyst, complain that un-certainties, backpedaling and prospects of much higher taxes have sown fear and confusion among business and consumers.

"We've moved from one president who seemed to be out of touch to another president who is also out of touch with what's needed in the economy," said Stephen F. Hiebsch, manager of economic research at Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co., who said he voted for Mr. Clinton because of campaign promises to focus on business investment, education and the nation's roads, bridges

and other systems of infrastructure While some economists defend the budget now on Capitol Hill as a major step toward taming the U.S. delicit, many complain that the economic program — from the budget to health care to trade — has vecred seriously

If track.

Some of the unhappiness probably reflects moods: "It's the lost opportunity that's frus-

disappointment in Mr. Clinton's limited trating." He acknowledged that the presipower to get things done. To date, the administration has found trouble getting its dent could not deliver fast-paced, 1960sstyle economic growth, but he said there was way in a Congress controlled by the Demoroom "to move from a stop-and-go enpancratic Party.
Paul Samuelson of the Massachusetts Insion to one that proceeds steadily

stitute of Technology, a Nobel laureate in economics and a Democrat, has said, You've got a president with no influence."
Further, Mr. Clinton is stuck with an economy that, while expanding at a modest pace, is struggling to overcome the lingering effects of overbuilt real estate, military cuts and feeble growth in the rest of the world. Still, said Richard T. Curtin at the Univer-

pushing for tougher, more enforceable spending caps.

· Go slower on health-care changes. Push harder for the free-trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

dent to do? Three themes emerge:

What do the economists want the presi-

Pare or postpone tax increases while

What many of them say they do not want See CLINTON, Page 11

Thinking Ahead

Utilities 108.58 108.72 -0.13 Raw Materials

Services 112.03 111.57 +0.41 Miscellaneous

Finance 113.14 113.91 -0.68 Consumer Goods

Advice for Russia: Not So Fast

Basic building

blocks of a market

economy are com-

pletely missing.

By Reginald Dale

TASHINGTON — In its bid to become a normal player in the world. economy, Russia is trying to run before it can walk. Senior officials from Boris N. Yeltsin downward are demanding equal status with the major Western powers in the world financial community and, astonishingly, insisting that Russia should now be treated a as "a democratic country with a free-market economy." That is dangerous nonsense.

In the last few weeks, Moscow has asked for early membership in GATT, official inclusion in the Group of Seven (to make it the G-8) and broad access to the markets of the European Community.

Of course, these demands are not going to be met soon — nor should they be. Most of them are being made for domestic political reasons and to bolster Russia's battered national pride. But it would be unfortunate if Rus-sia's leaders deluded themselves -or the Russian people -into

believing that their country can be credibly compared now to a Western market economy. Acceptance of such a fantasy sap motivation for the

huge efforts still needed to drag the economy up from largely Third World levels. And the arousing of unfulfillable expectations can only lead to further national disillusionment. It's true that the economy has recently been looking better. Inflation is down, steps have been

taken to control the money supply, and interest rates are being raised to more realistic levels. Privatization is proceeding, and private initiative is spreading in commerce, banking and agriculture. Western experts are now more confident that Russia may eventually become "a kind of poor Sweden," as one puts it.

But most of the economy, and particularly its productive sectors, remains buried beneath the rubble of the collapsed central planning system. Even the staid OECD warns of persistent "largescale economic disorganization.

Basic building blocks of a market economy are completely missing. Property rights are still inade-quate, there is no rule of law to govern business and economic transactions, and corruption is en-

demic. Large areas are still under the control of

monopolies and state trading organizations.

Conditions remain hair-raising for foreign business. The ruble is only partly convertible. And although the paperwork of privatization is progressing, its results are not yet being felt in the real economy.

Communist habits remain deeply ingrained. Subsidies are rife, and the labor market is still largely impenetrable to market forces. In short, says Anthony Jones of Northeastern University in Boston, "there is no mechanism to translate demand into production."

There's little chance that such a huge, chaotic, low-cost economy is going to be admitted to GATT without major safeguards and serious commitments to change. GATT officials say those will take two years to negotiate at the very minimum. It will be far longer before the EC is ready for free trade with Russia. And it would be folly to

give away one of the West's best negotiating cards by letting Russia into the G-7 too soon. Russia is a huge, thrashing fish that the West must reel in slowly.

In exchange for the prospect of full economic partnership at a later, date, the West should demand much more fundamen-And it should attach the same kind of strings to

As well as setting money-supply and inflation targets as aid conditions, the West should be insisting on secure property rights, a massive crackdown on official and private corruption, and an effective legal system. It should demand that the Russian state stop plundering the economy's resources to

fill its bankrupt coffers. In the absence of such steps, Russia cannot seriously expect to be treated as an equal — and the aid will be largely wasted anyway. Last week's announcement of plans for an economic union of Russia, Belarus and Ukraine is an encouraging sign of greater realism. It could also be an impor-tant test case. If Russia is to build trust for its relations with other countries, it's important that Moscow takes the commitment seriously. And Russia's leaders should remember that those who try to run before they can walk usually end up flat

Panel Finds U.S. Airlines **Overtaxed**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - A federal commission said Monday that taxes on U.S. airlines were too high, indicating it would propose cuts this summer and would suggest easing restrictions on foreign ownership.

The government "imposes a large and disproportionate tax burden on airlines, said the National Commission to Ensure a Strong Competitive Airline Industry. The panel, appointed by Presi-

dent Bill Clinton and congressional leaders, said its conclusions were preliminary and hoped to have a final report within a month. Major U.S. airlines have lost

more than \$10 billion in the last three years and were hard hit by the Gulf war and rising jet fuel prices. In its report, the commission said ticket and cargo taxes on airlines should be rolled back to pre-1990 levels; airlines should be exempt

from the proposed transportation fuel tax Congress is studying, and airlines losing large amounts of money should be exempt from the alternative minimum income tax. The panel also recommended for-

eign companies be allowed to own 49 percent of voting stock in U.S. carriers, up from the current 25 percent, subject to certain conditions.

(AP, Reuters)

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To Our Readers

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Dividend information was not

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MARKET DIARY

Inflation Worries Hold Back Stocks

Compiled by Our Stuff From Dispatches NEW YORK - Blue-chip stocks clawed their way to a small gain on Monday, but most of Wall Street ended lower, as questions

about inflation troubled investors. The Dow Jones industrial average was up 6.99 points, at 3,535.28, but declining issues on the New

N.Y. Stocks

York Stock Exchange outnumbered advancers by a 6-to-5 ratio. Technology issues were notably weak, leading to a 3.92-point fall in the Nasdaq over-the-counter index. which ended at 696.83, and the

For much of the day, commodity prices occupied Wall Street's attention. Soybean prices rose to fouryear highs on concerns about flood damage in the Midwest United States, ending up 8.5 cents, at \$7.36 a bushel, for November delivery.

But while the Commodity Re-

search Bureau's price index was up 2.31 points to 217.77, precious metals edged lower, suggesting that ris-ing commodity prices were linked to the weather, not fears of rising inflation. Gold for August delivery on the Commodity Exchange was down 50 cents, at \$392.40 an ounce. A late recovery in bonds seemed

yielded 6.54 percent, late in the day. The issue had been down as much as 4 earlier in the day, reacting to the rise in commodity prices.

The Dow

Away from agriculture, technol-ogy stocks added to their losses of last week, which were sparked by a plunge in Apple Computer. Interna-tional Business Machines. Apple's partner in several ventures, was the most-active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, down 2 at 43%. In active over-the-counter trading. Ap-ple fell 1% to 25%, extending its slide after dropping 84 on Friday in re-sponse to weak earnings. Microsoft also was the most-ac-

New York and American stock ex-change indexes also were lower. 24 to 7834. A Goldman, Sachs analyst raised questions about its earnings outlook because of sluggish demand for computers and comp-

etition for software.
PictureTel, which makes visual telecommunications systems, fell 3 to 1612, following a drop of 61s Friday. After a weak earnings forecast Friday, it was lowered to a hold from a buy at Tucker Anthony.

Medeva PLC led the American Stock Exchange actives, plunging 7% to 5% after the British drug concern said an inventory problem at a U.S. unit that provides drug-deliv-ery systems, could push 1993 pretax profit £10 million (\$14.7 million) below market expectations. (UPI, Knight-Ridder, AP, Bloomberg) to help blue-chip stocks. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond was

Dollar Up Against Yen **But Retreats on Mark**

NEW YORK - The dollar finished mixed against major currencies Monday, gaining against the yen after Japan's Liberal Democratic Party lost its majority in parliament for the first time in its 38-

year history The dollar slumped against the Deutsche mark, meanwhile, as ten-

Foreign Exchange

sions in the European Community's exchange-rate mechanism eased, restoring confidence in EC

The elections are out of the way, but Japan's political future still isn't clear," said Dennis Pettit. foreign-exchange manager at Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan.
"That makes the yen vulnerable."
who hammered those currencies and took the pressure off the exchange-rate mechanism, traders

The dollar finished at 100.472 yen, narrowly up from 107.550 late Friday. It fell to 1.7087 DM from 1.7155 on Friday.

"European tensions took a pack seat today," said Jerome Egan, managing director of foreign exchange at MTB Bank, but that does the krone and the france The dollar finished at 108.475 said.

pan's election result, efforts to stimulate economic growth and case trade tensions with the United States, both closely watched by have never given up after just one attempt." he said. currency traders, would be put on the back burner.

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WORLD STOCK MARKETS

son, foreign-exchange adviser at Harris Trust & Savings Bank in

The dollar fell against the mark as European central banks averted a crisis in the exchange-rate mechanism, which is designed to keep EC currencies trading within narrow

The U.S. currency was considered a haven from turmoil, and strengthened last week when tensions were at their highest.

Concerted purchases of French francs and Danish kroner by the central banks last week, along with an increase in Danish interest rates. Friday, discouraged speculators who hammered those currencies

not mean the krone and the franc are out of the woods. "Speculators

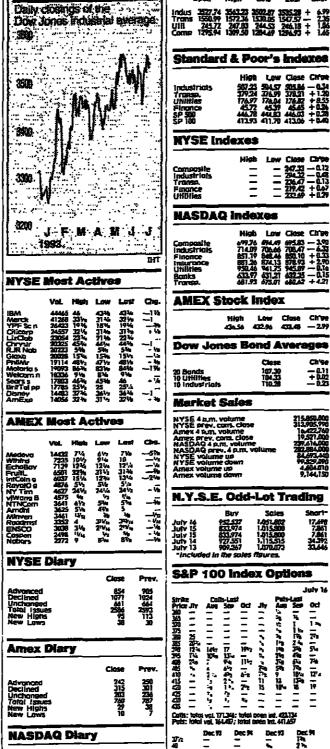
The dollar dipped to 5.8200 French francs from Friday's 5.8615 "Until you get a government, and weakened to 1.5010 Swiss

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Bonk Montreal 26/7
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EC: France Fails to Sway Partners

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Continued from Page 9 has strengthened against European currencies in recent weeks.

Aside from some support from Ireland, Mr. Juppe won no clear backing from his colleagues at their monthly meeting here, sources said. German officials in particular expressed strong reservations.

Britain's foreign secretary.

10% 11 N.O. — 21% 21% 10% 10% 16% 16% 18% 15% N.O. 20 20 20% 15% 15% N.O. — 2372 2372 1498.81

Sao Paulo

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Brodesco 1550
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Petrobros 420
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such a ministerial meeting would be helpful, and he added that Britain considers the Blair House accord to be "an important building

sentation on trade. It also included a call for the Community to look at defense mechanisms to wield in

idea. He said he did not know if

block in a GATT agreement." The demand for a special meeting was part of a four-point French pre-

Toronto

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Monday it had an operating profit of \$265 million in the second quarter, reversing an operating loss of \$2 million a year earlier on the strength of a 26 percent eduction in expenses. Revenue fell 20 percent, to \$3.82 billion, but net income was \$170 million, up from \$11 million. Accounting items were responsible for almost

McDonnell Douglas Reverses Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

\$100 million of the improved net profit, but the company reported strong results in its military and space operations. Commercial aircraft operations were profitable, earning \$14 million, up from \$6 million a year earlier.

Employment at the end of June was 74,070, down 5.4 percent from March 31 and 15.2 percent from the end of 1992. (Bloomberg, UPI)

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No Scaled-Back Deal Seen on GATT

WASHINGTON (NYT) - The new director of world trade talks all but ruled out proposals for a scaled-down trade agreement on Monday, asserting that some countries would back out rather than see certain parts

of the agreement jettisoned.

Peter Sutherland, who became director-general of the General Agreement on Fariffs and Trade on July 1, was responding to suggestions that the United States might favor a simmed-down agreement, instead of

letting the talks drag on for several more years.

"Those who talk about reducing this to a mini-package are talking nonsense," said Mr. Sutherland. "You can't take aspects of this agree-nonsense," said Mr. Sutherland. "You can't take aspects of this agree-nonsense," said Mr. Sutherland. ment out of it without losing the balance which is fundamental to the whole agreement. You can of course argue about certain aspects of the agreement, but you cannot simply take out an area and say, "Well, we can have an agreement without that."

Chase's 2d-Period Profit Rose 53%

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Chase Manhattan Corp.'s second-quarter net income rose 53 percent to \$233 million on record trading revenue, strong net interest margins and lower loan-loss provisions, the banking company said Monday.

The loan-loss provision was \$225 million, compared with \$295 million a year earlier. Net interest revenue rose to \$902 million from \$878 million, as Chase's net interest margin—the difference between the average rate it pays depositors and what it receives from loans and less—widened to 4.10 percentage points from 4.03 points in the 1992 second quarter.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

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OPEC Aims to Lift Prices

PARIS — The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said Monday that it planned an extraordinary OPEC ministerial meeting at the end of July because of a sharp slide in world crude oil prices accentuated by Iraq's possible early return to the market. News of the meeting sent oil prices surging. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the benchmark West Texas intermediate crude bounded to \$17.65, up 44 cents, after trading as low as \$16.75. The meeting scheduled for July 28 and 29 in Vienna, followed an accord between the United Nations and Iraq on weapons inspection that could never the way for the serving of Iraqi crude exports.

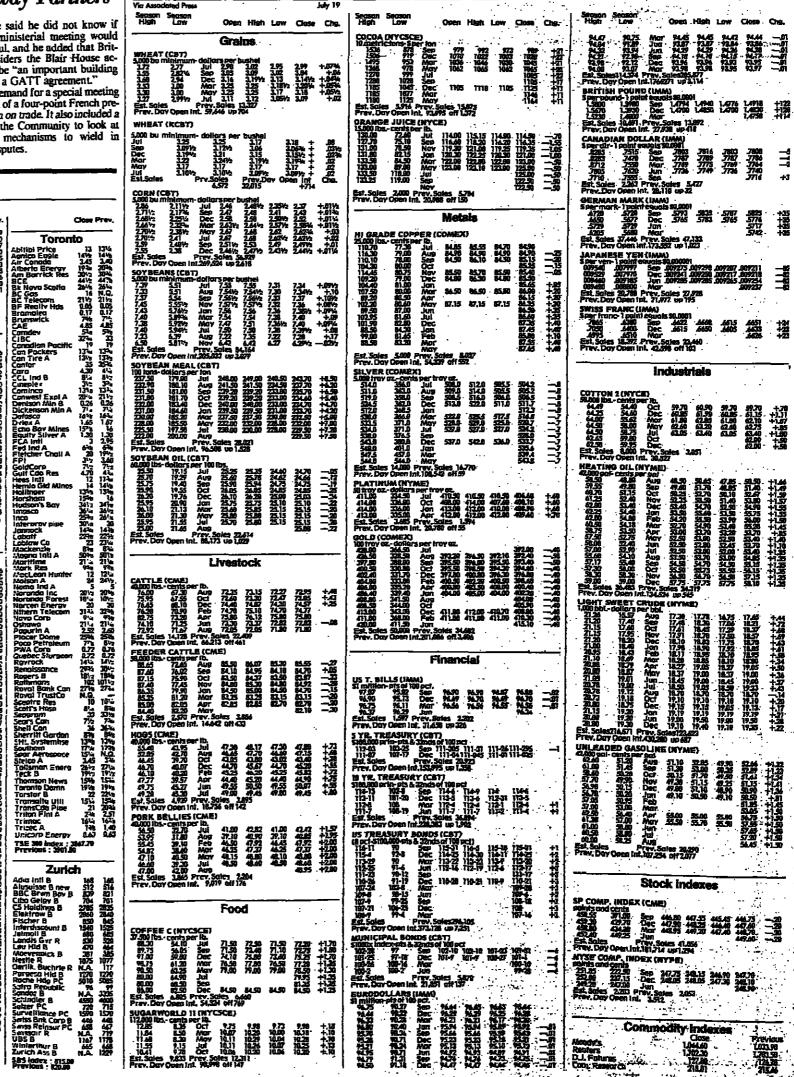
that could pave the way for the return of Iraqi crude exports. Iraq and the UN had been holding talks — which broke down last week amid the stalemate over weapons inspections — focusing on a restricted sale by Iraq of \$1.6 billion of oil, amounting to about 550,000 barrels per day of caude at current prices, over a six-month period. The revenue would pay for humanitarian aid and the cost

See OIL, Page 15

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES — "The Firm" continued in first place at the U.S. box office over the weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers for the weekend, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

L"The Firm"	(Paramount)	\$13.7 million
2. To the Line of Fire"	(Columbia Pictures)	. \$13 millioc
3. "Juressic Perk"	(Universal) .	\$10.5 million
4, "Hocus Pocus"	(Disney)	S&A million
5. "Free Willy"	(Worner Brothers)	\$7.5 million
▲ "Sicepless in Septite" .	(TriStor)	عوالات فراد
7. "Rookle of the Year"	(20th Century Fox)	\$6.7 million
& 'San-la-Law'	(Hollywood Pictures)	\$3.6 million
9. "Snow White & line Seven De		SSL5 million
is. "Denois the Menace"	(Warner Brothers)	\$2.5 million

U.S. FUTURES



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Maxwells **Face New** Charges

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispute LONDON - Two sons of the inte Robert Maxwell were hit Monday with new charges alleging they: defrauded banks and pension funds from former Maxwell companies in several stock schemes.

After Robert Maxwell's mysten ons death at sea in November 1991, authorities quickly began incover ing financial irregularities in his companies. Accountants now say they have purpointed most of the £450 million (\$670 million at current rates) that was found to be missing from company pension

The latest-charges involve conspiracies to defraud bankers and Maxwell pensioners by using stocks held by pension funds as collateral for risky loans to Maxwell companies. Kevin and Ian Maxwell also are accused of falsely claiming to have had outright control of other stock used as loan

Anthorities say some of the crimes occurred after the flamboyant publisher died.

Among the new charges are allegations that the Maxwell sons conspired with their father to defraud Bayerische Vereinsbank AG. They are accused of falsely claiming that Maxwell companies had control of shares delivered to the bank as secarity for a loan of £25 million (\$37.3 million at current rates).

Co-defendants Robert H. Bunn. a finance director for Maxwell companies, and Albert J. Fuller, former group treasurer, are also accused in the conspiracy.

In another new charge, Kevin Maxwell is accused of conspiring with his father to defraud Maxwell retirees by selling 5.4 million shares of pension plan stock in Scitex Corp., a computer-imaging company from Israel.

Kevin Maxwell is also charged with conspiring with his father, the American financial adviser Larry Trachtenberg, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Fuller, to defraud Crédit Suisse by illegally giving the bank shares in other companies in return for a £50: million (\$75 million) loan.

The Maxwell brothers, Mr. Boon and Mr. Trachtenberg are also accused of another conspiracy to de-fraud Maxwell pension funds in the

KLM's Stock Takes Flight But Some Dispute the Bullish Scenario

AMSTERDAM - Shares of KLM Royal Dutch Airlines have soared 28 percent since July 2, closing Monday at 33.40 gmilders (\$17.16), and some analysis say the outlook continues to be favorable for the Dutch flag carrier, at least in the

Although some others say it might not last, these analysts attribute KLM's rise to declining interest rates, hopes for an economic recovery in the secand half of this year and the prospect of a merger or operating agreement with three other European

KIM has been holding talks with Swissair, Austrian Air and Scandinavian Airlines System on a possible joint operating agreement, in a project known as Alcazar.

"As long as there's talk of cooperation in the Alcazar project, the shares are likely to prosper," said Louis Chaillet, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais

Ovens & van Eeghen. Union officials in Amsterdam say the co-operation talks aim at a merger of the four airlines, but the companies have not confirmed this. Talks among the carriers are expected to resume next

Skeptics, however, contend that, as one Amsterdam-based analyst put it, KLM's recent surge "isn't fundamental but technical," fueled by such things as speculation on derivative contracts on the Amsterdam stock exchange.

Other analysts warn that the stock could quickly retreat if first-quarter results, to be reported Aug.

12, are disappointing or if signs of an economic recovery (ade out once again.

The company still is not expected to show a profit in the near future. An analyst at Goldman, Sachs & Co., Glenn Engel, recently revised his forecast for the company's 1994 financial year to project a loss of 1.50 guilders (77 cents) a share.

rather than 5 guilders a share.
But those who are bullish on KLM say that much of the recent demand for it has come from international investors and was in response to moves such as the airline's agreement with unions last mouth on a wage freeze for 1994. They also say the low interest rates that have pushed the stock higher are likely to continue for some time.

Credit Suisse First Boston says market conditions favor KLM and other cyclical shares such as the chemical company DSM, transport companies Pakhoed and Nedlloyd and consumer electronics company Philips.

"Rates are declining, and therefore a lot of money is coming loose," said Thibaud de Guerre, analyst at CSFB. That money is going into stocks that have not performed well over the past six months, he said, rather than into so-called defensive issues such as food and drink companies. which have already risen substantially.

KLM and other cyclical issues, or shares whose fortunes tend to be tied to the economic cycle, are in favor now because the companies have taken major cost-reduction and restructuring steps the past two years that will pay off in a recovery, analysts said.

Boots Withdraws Heart Drug and Takes Write-Off

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON - Boots Co. said Monday it was withdrawing its congestive heart-failure drug Manoplax, causing it to write off £35 million (\$52 million) in stocks and set aside provisions for manufacturing facilities.

Analysis said the decision to withdraw the drug was unexperted. and that restructuring costs associated with the decision were difficult to quantify. The withdrawal also raises questions about the luture of the company's drugs division, which had a fall in profit last year due to the cost of bringing Manoplax to market.

Boots shares closed 13 pence higher at 435, reflecting investors' relief that the question-mark over Manoplax's future had been removed, analysts said. The company said that write-offs on stock and provisions against manufacturing facilities may be offset by savings on marketing and research spending.

The move comes nearly three months after the company recom-

duce the 100 milligram dosage because this increased the risk of death. In late April, Boots said these risks were alleviated with the lower 75 milligram dosage. However, more extensive tests in North America and Scandinavia showed that even the lower dosage resulted in "an increase in hospitalization of

On Monday, the company said in view of these data, the continued use of Manoplax can no longer

Boots's decision comes as "quite a shock," said Nicholas Bubb, an analyst at Morgan Stanley. The company had previously said the side effects, or quality of life indications, with the drug were "good."

"Now Boots has to admit the side effects of the drug are suspect and that there's a mortality risk it's damning," Mr. Bubb said. In June, Boots reported that pre-

tax profit had risen 19 percent in the 1993 financial year, to £406 million from £341 million a year

Upturn Seen

In Germany

Late in '94

Bloomherg Business News

ESSEN - Although Ger-

many slipped deeper into re-

cession in the first half of the

year, the outlook will be more

optimistic by the end of next

year, according to a report

Monday from the research in-

RWI said that West Ger-

man industrial output would

start rising by the end of 1993.

and that although gross do-

mestic product was likely to

drop by 2 percent this year, it

would grow I percent in 1994.

Separately, Germany's

powerful steel and metalwork-

ers' union IG Metall said it

would fight the introduction

of regular weekend shifts,

which employers are seeking

to increase productivity.

stitute RWI.

Very briefly:

Investor's Europe

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■ The Tremand Germany's privatization agency will reacquire an unspecified number of eastern companies from purchasers it suspects took them over illegally.

• West German producer prices were unchanged in June, compared with May, and 0.4 percent below the June 1992 level.

• Ferruzzi Finanziaria SpA shares fell 8 percent, to 350 lire (22 cents), on fears that a former executive, Giuseppe Garofano, would give corruption investigators evidence that would damage a rescue plan for the Italian conglomerate. Mr. Garofano was chairman of Montedison SpA, a food and chemicals subsidiary, whose stock dropped 5 percent, to 600 lire. Swedish unemployment rose to 9 percent in June from 7.5 percent in

May and 4.6 percent in June 1992. • GEC-Alsthom NV, the venture between Alcatel-Alsthom and General Electric Co. of Britain, had profit of 308 million European currency units (\$347.9 million) in its latest financial year, a 6 percent rise.

 National Westminster Bank PLC formed separate cooperation agreements with Commerzbank AG of Germany and Société Générale of France to provide cross-border banking services to corporate customers.

Pinault to Offer 22% Stake

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS - The retailer Pinault-Printemps SA said Monday that it would sell a 22.2 percent stake in itself through a public offering.

A spokesman for Societé des Bourses Françaises said the company's shares had been suspended un-til further notice. Pinault last traded at 720 francs.

The 2.982 million shares to be sold are held by Societé Alsacienne

de Magasins, or Samag. a wholl owned subsidiary of Pinani: The stock sale will allow ::nault-Printemps to increase its equity and cut debt, analysts said. Based on the current share price, the stake is worth about 2 billion francs

Pinault said it was selling the stake, which was accumulated during the Pinault-Printemps merger that took effect in December, to comply with French stock exchange regulations.

CLINTON: Economists Say President Failed to Deliver on His Promises

Continued from Page 9

is revival of the \$30 billion stimulus plan that was supposed to give the economy an immediate shot in the arm, but was shot down by Congress earlier this year. "Hands off would be better," said Alan Sinai, managing director of Lehman Brothers. "Let the economy work out the kinks. We're simply going to have to live with what growth the economy can produce." Donald Ratajczak, director of the Economic

Forecasting Center at Georgia State University, said, "Most economists don't want the administration to prime the pump, to just go out and spend."

On the budget, the concern is not only that a big tax increase could hurt economic growth next year, but that it would fail to bring the deficit under control.

Mr. Clinton's options are limited because the House and Senate have already passed their versions of the budget. But as differences beween the two versions are hammered out, he does have some room to press for smaller tax increases that would take effect later than in the House version.

Some economists take an even stronger stand, urging the administration to forget the days after Robert Maxwell died. Stand, urging the administration to lorger the Prosecutors say they pledged 25 content budget package. Many in this camp, million shares of stock held by the however, did not like the original Clinton plan pension funds, as collected for ideological reasons, loans form Washington Westillands have companied for ideological reasons. Bank PLC. (AP, Remer) largely because they fear that interest rates

higher top income-tax rates and a 35 percent corporate tax — are similar, they urge the administration to tinker around the edges.

The most important thing is to get the budget passed, and erase the uncertainty," said Laurence H. Meyer who runs an economic consulting firm in St. Louis. "You don't turn back." In fact, he and others said the president's biggest impact on the economy so far had come not from programs, but from the

There's no question Clinton confusion is slowing the economy, said Mr. Ratajczak. Worried that higher corporate taxes would undermine business investment in new plant and equipment, one of the few sources of strength in the economy, several economists want the administration to minimize increases in taxes on smaller businesses.

"Even if it means a little less deficit reduction, the best package may be one that restores some of the growth provisions," said Jerry Jasinowski, an economist who is president of the National Association of Manufacturers. "If you have to make trade-offs at the margin, you are better off not increasing business taxes that will stifle growth and jobs.

Charles Wolf, dean of the Rand Corp. graduate school and director of economic research at Rand's National Defense Institute, said he would favor a bill from the conference commit-

would jump if the administration failed to get a deal. Because the broad outlines of both bills—and less of just raising taxes."

Many economists say a Clinton health-care program is an even bigger source of uncertainty for most businesses because it may involve higher payroll taxes. There is growing sentiment among economists that the administration should go slower on the issue — and proceed with far greater care. This is too important to do fast," Mr. Meyer

said. "We're changing health care. This is one of the most important bills in recent history. and it's only reasonable that it be a consensus

Referring to the administration's tough talk on health-care changes, Rudolph Penner, an economist at KPMG Peat Marwick and a former director of the Congressional Budget Office, said: "Their first rule should be 'thou shalt do no harm. People have been particularly careless; they have not been sensitive to the damage they can cause to businesses with remarks about price controls here and payroll taxes there."

Some economists also spoke of the potentially stimulative effects of increased trade, saying the president should be pressing harder for the North American Free Trade Agreement

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NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.

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(\$342 million).

4FP, Reuters, Bloomberg, 4FX

> REPUBLIC OF LEBANON MINISTRY OF HYDRAULIC AND ELECTRICAL RESOURCES COUNCIL FOR DEVELOPMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR PRE-QUALIFICATION FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF TWO COMBINED CYCLE POWER GENERATING PLANTS

Within the framework of priorities of The National Programme for the Recovery of the Infrastructure, the Government of Lebanon, acting through the Ministry of Hydraulic and Electrical Resources invites applications from suitably qualified international power station contractors to pre-qualify to tender for the supply and execution on a turn-key basis, of two

The two power stations will be erected at Zahrani in South Lebanon and Beddawi (I.P.C) in North Lebanon.

The total generation capacity at each site will be around 415MW plus or minus 18% (I.S.O.) 50 Hz.

The gas turbines at each site will operate at a first stage on Diesel-Oil, then at a second stage on Natural Gas.

The Turn-Key projects at each site will include:

Combined Cycle Heavy Duty Power Generation Plants.

- A. Engineering Studies with:
 - Site investigation - Civil engineering
 - Equipment
 - Fuel storage
 - Environmental protection.
- B. The criteria which will allow the calculation of a cost estimate of the produced kwh using a given fuel, and the cost of converting the equipment to allow for the use of another fuel according to a programme to be fixed at a later date.
- C. The supply, shipping and commissioning of the complete combined cycle equipment in perfect operating order, including the necessary spare parts for a rational operation starting from the preliminary handing over date and extending for three years. D. The supply, shipping and commissioning of the high voltage sub-station equipment at
- 71kV and 220-150kV voltage. E. The necessary civil works for each site (sea water intake, plant foundation,
- administration buildings, warehouses, workshops, access and internal roads, laboratories, boundary walls etc...). F. Training of personnel at each site.
- G. Operating and maintenance of the stations for a period of three years subject to

Only manufacturers of gas and steam turbines will be pre-qualified for this tender.

Pre-qualification applications must be on the basis of the pre-qualification document prepared by the Council for Development and Reconstruction, which will be available at the CDR offices against the sum of U.S.\$ Five Thousand (\$ 5000) effective Tuesday, July 20th. 1993 at the following address:

Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) Tallet El-Serail Beirut - Lebanon

Deadline for returning the duly completed pre-qualification document with all relevant supporting material is 12:00 noon (Beirut Local Time) on Monday 30/8/1993.

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Prev. Close

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Japanese Car Companies Get a Lesson in Hard Times

Toyota, Even in Downturn, Hones Its Competitive Edge

The state of the s

By Leslie Helm

. .

the shell of a new Lexus moves manufacturing costs in dollar

With a finy suction cup attached, the arm picks up a computer print-out describing the vehicle model and the options to be installed and gently tapes it to the windshield.
The robot, which was designed

and built by factory workers, shaves four seconds off the six-anda half hours it takes, on average, to build a car here. That may not sound like much, but Toyota's ability to continue making such small improvements has made its production system the envy of the

When it comes to increasing productivity, we don't lose to any-body," says Masamoto Amezawa, the factory's general manager.

Such cost-cutting skills are being tested as never before in a Japanese auto industry beset by troubles. companies are trying to avoid shut-

Domestic sales and profit are down. because the economy is in a slump; TOYOTA CITY, Japan - As but the strong yen has boosted quietly down the production line at terms, undercutting Japan's tradi-Toyota Motor Corp.'s Tsutsum tional cost advantage — and at the plant, the long, thin metallic arm of same time, the improving quality of a tobot swings toward a nearby American-made vehicles is enticing more consumers in the United States away from Toyota and other

foreign brands. The Japanese industry, however, is rapidly restructuring and may quickly recover. Its rivals have perhaps one or two years, analysis say, before Japanese automakers adjust and come back as even more powerful competitors.

For now, though, the Japanese automakers appear weak. This year, for the first time, the government has designated auto manufac-turing a troubled industry, making it eligible for subsidies from the Labor Ministry to retrain or trans-

Nissan Motor Co.'s decision this year to close its Zama plant was another first — Japan has never closed an auto plant before. Other

are posting losses, and Mazda Mo- unde urbunals. tor Corp. expects to sink into the ings on the huge sums it stashed away during good times.

Still, the companies are continucapacity abroad, particularly in Europe and Asia. Fourin Inc., a Nagoya-based research group, estimates that Japan's annual overseas production capacity will climb 27 percent to 6.7 million cars by 1997.

And when the Japanese automobile market improves, Japanese companies will be practically the only beneficiaries. Despite years of pressure from Washington and elsewhere for more access to Japanese consumers, foreign automakers have just 2 percent of Japan's But even if domestic sales pro-

vide a stable base for Japanese automakers, they will still be under competitive and political pressures

If they raise prices abroad to cover their costs, they risk losing market share, as has already occurred in the probably continue to feel the pres-United States during the past year.

ting down plants by firing tempo-rary workers and making do with could find themselves selling at befewer shifts and less overtime. low cost — and thus vulnerable to Nissan and Isuzu Motors Ltd. charges of dumping in international low cost - and thus vulnerable to

The Big Three American autored this year. Toyota's profit is makers announced this year that down sharply, and much of the they would aggressively monitor money it is making comes not from imports for signs of dumping. Enselling cars but from interest earn-ropean automakers, meanwhile, having already reached one deal calling for Japan to cut its exports to Europe, are pressing for still ing to expand their manufacturing more cuts to relieve pressure on

Japan's only solution is to cut costs in domestic factories and hope the political problems work

themselves out. As part of their cost-cutting moves, Japanese companies are in-creasing their purchases of cheaper auto parts from the United States and other foreign suppliers. They are also reducing the number of model types and options they offer, both to cut spending on parts and to simplify production. If they fail to make domestic

factories more competitive, their excess capacity could force Japanese automakers and their thousands of subcontractors to make massive lavoffs.

But if Japan succeeds, American

Domestic Sales and Output Fall at Two Biggest Firms

ompiled by Our Stajj From Dispetches fell, however, because of increased TOKYO - The two higgest Japanese car companies, Toyota Mo-

tor Corp. and Nissan Motor Co., said Monday that their domestic sales and output had fallen in the first half of 1993. Toyota, the biggest manufacturer, said its domestic output fell 3.8

1,880,000 units, as its sales in Japan slid 6.5 percent to 1.1 million units. Nissan's domestic output skidded 14.6 percent to 937,294 units, the first time in 19 years its firsthalf production was below 1 million units. Nissan officials said. Its domestic sales fell 9 percent to

582,359 units. Both companies reported sharp increases in overseas production in the six months. But some of the increase in foreign output came at the expense of export shipments.

Toyota said its overseas output was up 17.8 percent to 445.896 units, largely because of brisk sales in Asia and Latin America and the start of full-scale operations at its British unit.

Its exports to North America

production at its joint-venture factory in the United States, he said.

Nissan's overseas output surged 33.9 percent from a year earlier to 529.547 units after the launches of the Micra in March in Britain and the AD wagon in Mexico, It also cited strong demand for its Altima, percent from a year earlier, to built in the United States.

Its exports fell 21.4 percent, however, to 359,204 units, mainly because of increased output of the Altima and Micra abroad as well as lower demand in Europe.

In June alone, both companies had declines in domestic sales, output and exports, compared with a year earlier. Toyota's domestic output fell 10.8 percent to 313,097 units, while Nissan's slipped 15.2 percent to 158,176 umis, its 12th consecutive monthly drop.

Separately, the Nihon Keizai newspaper said Toyota was expected to reduce its spending on plant and equipment in the current year. ending in June 1994.

(AFP, Bloomberg)

• Coca-Cola said two of its bottlers — one in Thailand and one in Singapore — had agreed on a \$24.5 million joint venture with Vietnam's largest soft-drink company to modernize its production facilities after the United States lifts its economic embargo on Vietnam.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong

Hang Seng

Hang Kong

Singapore

Sydney

Bangkok

Seoul

Taipei

Manile

Jakarta

Bombay

New Zealand

Sources: Reuters, AFF

Very briefly:

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Singapore

Straits Times

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Hang Seng

Straits Times

All Ordinaries

Weighted Price ·

Composite Stock 749.43

Nikkei 225

Composite

NZSE-40

Stock Index

National Index

Kuala Lumpur Composite

Monday

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1,778.58

1,796.20

20,150.92

742,50

898,91

3,917,81

1,621,66

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358.38

Close

 Japan's money supply in June grew 1.4 percent from a year earlier, compared with growth of 1.5 percent in May, the Bank of Japan said. DHL International said it planned a marketing drive to increase its share of freight shipments from Australia and New Zealand.

 Obayashi Corp., a Japanese construction concern, said it had seized property owned by the resort operator Alpha Corp. because of unpaid bilis for work on a project in Hokkaido.

AP, AFP, Bloombers

Modest Demand for Shanghai Firm

HONG KONG - Shanghai Petrochemical Co., the largest of nine Chinese state-run companies planning primary listings on the Hong Kong Stock Exchange, received a lukewarm response from investors, figures released by the company showed on Monday.

The Hong Kong offering for 840 million shares was just 1.77 times oversubscribed, and half of the issue was taken up by Merrill Lynch & Co., the issue's global coordinator, and Peregrine Capital Ltd., the lead manager. The ratio of bids to shares on offer paled

Brewery Co., which was 110.5 times oversubscribed earlier this month. In February, Denway investment Ltd., an carmaker controlled by China, was 657 times oversubscribed.

The Shanghai Petrochemical offering is to be priced between 1.55 and 1.74 Hong Kong dollars (20 and 22 U.S. cents) per share.

Analysts were divided over the implications of the bidding. Francis Leung of Peregrine Capital said subscription levels did not guarantee a successful listing, "Attractive-

ness of a stock isn't measured by its oversubscriptions," said Mr. Leung. "Shanghai Pet-rochemical is a major industrial enterprise. Tsingtao Brewery is just a beer stock."

A report by Mees Pierson Securities (Asia), however, has recommended that investors not subscribe and wait for potentially more profitable offerings from the Chinese mainland. Shanghai Petrochemical's "future earnings outlook remains uncertain," said the Mees report. The company "is hostage to several risk factors beyond its control," including currency risk and world oil prices.

Shipyard Readies 3d Chinese Listing in Hong Kong

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HONG KONG - Guangzhou Shipyard international plans to offer shares to the public on Wednesday, executives said Monday. The company would thus be the third China state venture to list its shares on the

Hong Kong stock market.

Details of the offering, to be floated next month, are to be revealed Tuesday. Sources said about 150 million class H shares, denoninated in youn and available only to non-Chinese investors, would be smallable.

Ren Fuwei, director of Guangzhou Shipyard, told reporters recently that the company planned to raise 100 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.9 million) by listing 25 percent of

its shares in Hong Kong.
Guangzhou Shipyard is to follow Tsingtao
Brewery Co. and Shanghai Petrochemical Co. among the nine China state companies that

plan partial listings in Hong Kong. A fourth company, Beiren Co., China's top printing machine producer, plans to issue 100 million shares on July 23 for trading on the

Hong Kong exchange to raise money to expand capacity and develop new products, the official Xinhua News Agency said. Also representing 25 percent of the company's equity, the shares will be listed from Aug. 6.

Separately, China Merchants China Direct Investments Ltd., a Hong Kong concern backed by China, said Monday that it also planned a listing of up to 100 million shares and 20 million warrants.

(AFX, Bloomberg)

CITIC and Cheung Kong Drop Bid for Hotel Firm

ic Ltd. and Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. have abandoned their The two companies bid for Miramar Hotel & Invest- forced to raise their offer price ment Co., the second time a take- twice since launching the bid on

Cheung Kong, which is controlling shareholders, trolled by the Hong Kong tycoon
Li Ka-shing, and CITIC Pacific, a creased when Henderson Hong Kong-listed unit of China International Trust & Investment Corp. Hong Kong (Holdings) Ltd., a key Beijing controlled investment company, had offered a total of 9.65 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$1.24 billion) for the hotel group.

But they announced over the a share, forcing CITIC and Cheung weekend that only 13.7 percent of Kong to match the price. Miramar's shareholders and 9.2 percent of its warrant holders had voted in favor of the offer, far short

of the 50 percent they sought. On Monday, Miramar shares cents, and below the offer price of and had to let the offer lapse.

17 dollars a share. Miramar had HONG KONG - CITIC Pacif- said that its shares were worth at

The two companies had been over offer for a big hotel concern in Hong Kong has failed this year.

June 9, in the face of opposition from the Yeung family, Miramar's

> Pressure on the bidders increased when Henderson Land Development Co., a real-estate investment concern, bought a 34.78 percent stake in Miramar, just short of the 35 percent that would require the company to make a general offer to all Miramar share-holders. Henderson paid 17 dollars

Earlier this year, Wharf (Holdings) Ltd. tried to buy outstanding shares of the Hong Kong hotel concern Harbor Center Development Ltd. But it too, failed to get the closed at 15.40 dollars, down 20 necessary votes from shareholders

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable Kansallis House, 3rd Floor, Place de l'Étoile B.P. 2174 L-1021 Luxembourg R.C. No B 16926

DIVIDEND NOTICE

FIDELITY FAR EAST FUND

At the Annual General Meeting held on June 29, 1993, it was decided to pay a dividend of USD 0.07 (7 cents) per share on or after July 27, 1993 to shareholders of record on July 6. 1993 and to holders of bearer shares upon presentation of

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SERVITUDE: Made in U.S.A. Labels Belie Plight of Saipan Workers

After World War II, the islands became a territory of the United States and eventually a

commonwealth. Islanders are American citi-

zens, and they have Big Macs and the "Today

Washington granted a variety of business concessions in an attempt to end generations of

subsistence living. In 1976, the islands were

exempted from the federal minimum wage. The commonwealth now sets its own, which has

Other American territories, including Guam, 120 miles from Saipan, use the U.S. minimum

of \$4.25. Most of the commonwealth's citizens

been \$2.15 an hour since 1984.

Continued from Page 9

made "a small percentage" of its clothing in the Northern Marianas. A spokeswoman for Eddie

Of going home until the money is earned back. The plight of foreign workers in the com-Bauer said the factories here produced "an monwealth has outraged the few U.S. investigainsignificant percentage" of the company's, tors who make the long journey, yet even they

goods. Neither company would discuss import acknowledge that most of what goes on is figures.

One clothing manufacturer, Levi Strauss & "It certainly has its parallels to slavery or indentured servitude," said Neils Jensen, a Co., has been notably aggressive in attacking labor abuse in Saipan. While it continues to make shirts at five plants on the island, it ended a contract last year with the island's largest clothesmaker. Willie Tan, after an investigation by levi's found evidence of "importisfactory" by Levi's found evidence of "unsatisfactory

treatment" of workers.

While insisting that his companies never abused or cheated workers, Mr. Tan, a Philippine-born American businessman, did agree last year to pay \$9 million in back wages and damages to laborers, most of them Chinese, under a settlement with the U.S. Labor Depart-

Mr. Tan's lawyer, Robert J. O'Connor, said Mr. Tan agreed to pay the back wages only because the Labor Department was harassing the businesses that bought from him. Mr.
O'Connor said the wages were withheld by
Chinese government supervisors under an agreement with the workers.

Many workers pay large recruitment fees in work for the government and receive much their homelands. No matter how terrible the more than minimum wage.

working conditions, they say they cannot think early 1980s because U.S. law permits duty-free exports to the mainland, largely without protas. There are now more than 20 factories, most of them owned by foreign investors.

Christian missionary from New Zealand who has lived intermittently on Saipan since 1983.

"Many of these workers go into debt for what they think will be the privilege of working on Saipan. Because they're so deeply in debt, they can't afford to retaliate or complain or leave." for the tourists, most of them Japanese.

The commonwealth's governor, Lorenzo I. DeLeon Guerrero, readily acknowledged that some employers take advantage of foreign workers. "It's very true that the conditions of these people should be far better." the governor read

The commonwealth's legislature passed a law this year to raise the minimum wage by 30 qents an hour for each of the next seven years and to

motion is being wasted trying to give the ap-pearance of reform instead of actually making chairman of the House Natural Resources

The garment industry was established in the

Thousands of Filipinos are employed as construction workers or maids, jobs that are currently exempted from the minimum wage. Young Filipino women are brought to Sarpan to work in bars where they end up as prostitutes

apply the minimum to construction workers.

"I'm afraid that an awful lot of time and real, structural changes," said Representative George Miller, Democrat of California and Committee, which oversees American territo-

COMPANY RESULTS







A collection of fine writing instruments that embody the intriguing design of the Art Deco Age



INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1993

Continued from Page 9

tightening first disclosed last

Much of the wildest growth is taking place in economic development zones — and most of it unauthorized by the central government - where the free market has replaced central planning and inter-

lerence from Beijing. vision of China's free-market future where across-the-board legal, social and business reforms hold sway, they are an immediate target

for strict supervision. "We are now trying to slow down i little bit," Mr. Rong said. "For growth rate this year; the situation

"But if the growth rate is too high we will have to control it."

Led by Deputy Prime Minister Zhu Rongji, the move to tighten credit and restore monetary control of the economy to a restructured central bank promises a shakeout for commercial bank officials who have authorized loans to speculative ventures in property development and volatile stock markets in Shanghai and Shenzhen.

said Mr. Rong, alluding to policy of pouring funds into needed infrastructure projects. "We be the influential State Commission

tion in 1988, when it cut growth from 11.3 percent to 4.3 percent the following year. Beijing blocked flation.

most new loans and squeezed im
Last time when we found the

The strategy damaged much for agn-investor confidence in China's ability to engineer its economic takeoff smoothly.

This time, with a greater percentage of the economy ruled by free narket movements, China is moving more skillfully and with apparent unity among the leader-

than in our last overheating," said Sun Yanhu, senior economist with

GROWTH: Its Leading Capitalist Sees Free Market for China in 199 Mr. Rong told a visiting group of lieve our policy will be well reAustralian businessmen.

But if the growth rate is too

The structuring the Economic System. "So far there is not the phenomenon where consumers." rushed into the stores to pur

economy overheating we took ad

edged the signs earlier and were

burg Securities in Hong Kong referring to Mr. Rong and Mr. Zhi

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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OIL: OPEC Announces Emergency Talks Amid Expectations of Iraqi Sales Continued from Page 9
of UN peacekeepers and weaponsdestruction teams.

player again," said Irene Himona.
oil analyst at Société Générale
Strauss Turnbull Securities. "The

"Once the Iraqi oil taps are open it will be very hard to stop them and Iraq will be back as an oil the next step."

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Bentz, said the market interpreted open same announcement will be about, but the market is taking the view that they will cut overall production."

Mr. Bentz said. (Bloomberg, AFX) 176 50 15 W 2014 2016 WALES

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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS :

Krishnan Shocks France, Puts India In Davis Semifinals

FREJUS, France - Ramesh Krishnan stunned Rodolphe Gilbert and the French team with a fifth-set victory Monday that gave India a 3-2 triumph in their World Group quarterfinal of the Davis Cup tournament

Darkness had forced the suspension of the match Sunday night after Krishnan had rallied from a 5-2 deficit in the fourth set. He won two consecutive games Monday for 2-6, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5, 6-4 victory. Krishnan, 32, served first and

held off two break points to go up, 5-4. Gilbert then faulted on four consecutive first serves and Krishnan came in attacking on the weaker second serves to force errors and get two match points at 15-40. Gilbert, ranked 85th in the world

compared to Krishnan's No. 286, saved one match point when Krishnan made an error on an approach shot. The match ended on the next point when Gilbert put a forehand

The players, who were on the court more than four hours on Sunday, completed the match in less than 15 minutes Monday. india will play host Sept. 24-26 to Australia, which defeated Italy,

3-2, on Sunday. In the other semifinal, Germany plays in Sweden. Gilbert was a last-minute substitute for the injured Henri Leconte. After winning Sunday's third set, he served for the match at 5-2 in the

fourth, but Krishnan won the next five games. Gilbert was also leading by a break, at 4-2, in the fifth, but again Krishnan rallied.

when Leander Paes upset Arnaud Boetsch, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4. Australia was also taken to a deciding match after Italian substi-

tute Paolo Cane stunned Mark Woodforde, 6-2, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4, Richard Fromberg then won the final match, beating Stefano Pescosolido in straight sets, 7-6 (7-3). 6-1.

■ Another Upset Avoided Sixth-seeded France narrowly

escaped Monday with a 2-1 victory over Canada in the Federation Cup in Frankfurt and avoided the fate of its men's Davis Cup team. The Associated Press reported.

Helen Kelesi beat Julie Halard, 6-2, 7-5, to give Canada a 1-0 lead. But Nathalie Tauziat defeated Patricia Hy, 6-4, 6-1, to even the score, then Tauziat and Halard edged Hy and Jill Hetherington, 7-5, 7-6, in the doubles.

Halard, brought in to replace Mary Pierce in the singles, had her right wrist heavily strapped and made many unforced errors against Kelesi. Pierce was dropped from the French team after playing in Kitzbühl last week instead of practicing with the team in Paris.

The opening day's play (See Scoreboard) was twice halted by

Jana Novotna, playing her first match since the tearful loss to Steffi Graf in the Wimbledon final, blew a big lead once again but recovered to beat Amanda Coetzer. 6-1, 6-4. and give the team from former Czechoslovakia a first-round vic-India, trailing by 2-1, drew even tory over South Africa.



Ramesh Kristman, right, and Leander Paes could look forward to September's semifinals after the fall of France was completed.

It's Like '80s for Yankees and Mattingly

Don Mattingly is hitting the way he did in the 1980s, and the New York Yankees are contending for the division title the way they did during those years.

The Yankees, who remained tied for first place in the American. League East, beat the visiting Oakland Athletics, 13-6, Sunday night as Mattingly, who got four hits, drove in four runs during a 10-run seventh inning.

Mattingly went 11-for-19 with nine RBIs in the four-game series. He's had 10 hits in his last 11 at-bats with runners in scoring position.

"It feels good to be contributing at this point," said Mattingly, who

year and averaged 114 RBis, then slumped with the Yankees in the '90s. But I think the best feeling is to be playing on a team that has a chance to win."

He also has a 13-game hitting streak that has boosted his average

AL ROUNDUP

29 points, to .312. He has at least two hits in five straight games.

Mike Stanley hit his second grand slam this season, and fifth in the majors, during the big inning, Mattingly belted a two-run homer in the fifth and got two hits in the seventh.

another such big inning against his team. "But I don't remember it and I'll try to forget about this one as

Dion James also had two of the 10 hits in the seventh. Datny Tarta-run single.
bull homered for the Yankees, who In earli had 32 runs and 49 hits in winning the last three games of the series.

Tigers 2. Rangers 0: John Doherty pitched a three-hitter for his

first complete game and shutout in the majors as Detroit won at Texas. The only runs were scored in the fourth, when Travis Fryman led off with a triple, Rob Deer singled and Skeeter Barnes doubled home Deer. Red Sox 7, Mariners 6: Boston, "I'm sure somewhere." replied playing at home, rallied from a 6-1

from 1984-89 hit above .300 each the A's manager, Tony La Russa, deficit, scoring three runs in the year and averaged 114 RBIs, then when asked whether he could recall seventh and three in the eighth against Seattle. Andre Dawson hit a three-run

double in the seventh to get the Red Sox close and they took the lead in the eighth on Billy Hatcher's two-

In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions:

Orioles 7. Twins 2: Fernando Valenzuela pitched a six-hitter in Baltimore to win his third straight and Mike Devereaux drove in two runs and scored one against Minnesota.

White Sox 3, Brewers 1: Firstplace Chicago swept the four-game series in Milwaukee and won its fifth straight on Bo Jackson's ninth-inning two-run single.

Padres Lose, Trade **McGriff to Braves**

RBI champion to trade away.

Braves for two minor league outfielders, Melvin Nieves and Vince games from the Astros. Moore, and pitcher Donnie Elbott.

In the last 314 weeks, the sixthplace Padres have traded away the 1992 batting champion and the 1992 home run champion.

The Braves, trying to deal themselves out of a season-long offensive stump, have the worst batting average (246) in the National League and are near the bottom in runs scored. Having beaten Pitts-burgh, 2-0, on Sunday while Instplace San Francisco lost to New York, the Braves moved to eight games from first in the West.

"We have a ways to go, but it will be exciting," said McGriff, the most consistent home-run hitter in baseball for the last five years.

He hit 171 homers from 1988 to '92, an average of 34 a season. He won the NL bome run crown with 35 in 1992, becoming the first player in the modern era to win the title in both leagues, having gotten the AL title in 1989 with 36 for the

Toronto Blue Jays. It was the third time in majorleague history that a club has traded the home run and batting champion from the previous year. In 1901, Philadelphia of the AL dealt Nap Lajoie to Cleveland, and in 1933 the Phillies sent Chuck Klein to the Cubs. Lajoic and Klein were each coming off Triple Crown sea-

In Sunday's game, Curt Schilling

snapped a personal five-game los-Unfortunately for the rest of the ing streak, and the Phillies benefit-National League's contenders, the ed from three errors to stay three, San Diego Padres don't have an games ahead of the St. Louis Cardinals in the East.

Minntes after losing to the visit Cardinals 7, Astros 6: Mark ing Philadelphia Phillies, 6-3, Sun-Whiten's bases-loaded sacrifice fly day, the Padres traded first base in the 11th gave St. Louis, playing man Fred McGriff to the Atlanta at home, its victory over Houston.

> Mets 12. Giants 6: Dave Gallagher hit a grand slam in the ninth as New York won in San Francisco. Pitcher Pete Schourek, who ended a personal seven-game losing streak, also had two hits, and Jeff

NL ROUNDUP

Kent homered twice as New York won two straight games for only the fourth time this season.

secutive pitches in the seventh in Los Angeles, each bit his second home run of the season to beat Montreal.

The victory was the first since May 26 for Tom Candiotti, who has not given up more than three carned runs in any of his last 12

Cubs 12, Rockies 2: Rick Wilkins hit a three-run hower in an eightrun first inning as Chicago routed visiting Colorado. The game was shortened to seven innings by rain. ■ In an earlier game, reported in some Monday editions:

Reds 5, Marlins 3: Tim Pugh pitched eight shutout innings for his third consecutive victory as Cincinnati, at home, beat strug-gling Florida, which has lost 13 of 16.

Kukoc and Bulls Sign, And Are United At Last

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — The National Basketball Association champion Chicago Bulls ended a three-year courtship of Toni Kukoc by signing the three-time European player of the year to a multiyear

The Bulls did not release the financial details of the contract, but it reportedly is worth as much as \$17.6 million over eight years. "He is a consummate team player and a proven winner at each level he has played since turning professional at 17," the Bulls' vice president, Jerry Krause, said of the 6-foot, 11-inch (2.1-meter) Croatian he has courted since picking him in the 1990 NBA draft.

Kukoc said he was "proud" to be a member of "the greatest team Despite his height, he is more skilled as a ballhandler and shooter than as a rebounder and is expected to play alongside Michael Jordan in the Bulls' backcourt.

Last month, the Italian team Benetton Treviso released Kukoc clause in the deal that let him break the reported \$15.3 million agreement after two seasons.

 In Madison, New Jersey, Lawrence Taylor said at the New York Giants' training camp that claims he had accumulated \$150,000 in gambling debts to the Bulls' Jordan were "outrageously ridiculous." Taylor did not deny that he had gambled on the golf course with his good friend Jordan, and added that he did owe him money. But he said it was "substantially less" than \$150,000 and that the amount "wouldn't even make a good poker ante." A person close to the situation said the amount was closer to \$1,500.

"Believe me, I'll gamble on some golf," said Taylor, who appeared for the opening day of training camp for the first time since early in his National Football League career. "But when you're talking numbers like that. I don't make the kind of money Michael does." (AP. NYT)

SCOREBOARD

Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE Konsos City 210 900 500—3 5 1 Torosto 901 208 801—4 19 8 Pichardo and Macfarlane: Hentipen and Knorr, W—Hentgen, 12-4. L—Pichardo, 4-6.

Seattle 040 009 200—6 9 2
Boston 961 999 332—7 8 1
R. Johnson, Avrouti (7), Nelson (7), Charlon (8) and Valle: Depart, Nelson (7), Charlon (7), Fossos (7), K. Rvan (7), Harris (9) and Floherty, V/—K. Rvan, 3-0, L.—Charlion, 1-3, Sv—Harris (4), HRS—Seattle, T. Martinez (14), Valle (8).

(14), Volle (8). Chicaso 000 100 002—3 5 2 Milwaukee 001 800 900—1 7 9 Bere, Schwarz (7), Rodinsky (8), R, Hernan dez (9) and Karkovice; Alironda, Henry (9) and Lompkin. W—Rodinsky. 4-0. L.—Henry, 2-2. Sw—R. Hernondez (19). HR—Chicogo. Burks (13).

Detroit 008 290 009—2 9 2
Texas 000 000 000—0 3 0
Doherty and Tettlefon; Lelbrandt, Carpenter (8) and Petroill, W—Doherty, 9-5. L—Leibrandt, 9-5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE NATIONAL LEAGUE

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McAi-choel (8). Stanton (9) and Olso, W—avery. 10-3 L—Z Smith. 0-4 SV—Stanton (25).
Florida 900 800 903—3 6 1
Cincinnati 970 902 190—5 8 9
Hough, R. Lewis (8). Klim' (6). Wegithers (4). R. Radrowez (8) and Somitoner. Push. Hough, R. Lewis (5), Klinir (6), Weathers (6), R. Rodriguez (8) and Santiago: Fush, Dibble (9) and Dorsett, W.-Push, (6-9), L.—Hough, 4-11, Sv.—Dibble (13), HRs.—Ch.

connati. Dorsett (1), Daugherty (1),

Portugal, Edens (6), X. Hernandez (8), D.; Janes (10), Osuna (11) and Servals; Watson, Cormier (7), L. Smith (9), Guetterman (19) and Papacs. W—Guetterman, 2-1, L—D.

C laudines)
Parrett, Fredrickson (1), Ruffin (4), Grant
(7) and Shaciter, Overa (4): Hibbard, Boskie
(6), Boulisto (6) and Wilkins, W—Hibbard, S-6,
—Parrett, 3-3, HRs—Chicoso, Wilkins (19),
Roberson (1),

Philodelphia 848 288 600—6 9 8
Sax Diego 800 802 189—3 8 3
Schilifras, West (8), Mr. Williams (9) and
Profit; Bracoll, Toylor (4), Mauser (6), Holtman
(8), P. A. Martinez (9) and Hispiths, W—Schillers, 9.4 L—Brocall, 2-5. Sv—Mt. Williams (24).
HRs.—Sax Diego, Plontiter (15), Clentrocco (4),
Montreel 818 808 892—1 6 8
Los Angeles 988 809—2 8 8
Fossero, Shaw (6), Barnes (7), P. Young (8),
and D. Pietcher; Candibith Dod (8), P. J.
Mortinez (8) and Co. Hernandez, W—Condibith, 9-1.
HRs.—Montreol, Alou (14), Los Angeles, Web-

now, 1-6, Sv--P. J. Martinez (2). al, Albu (14). Las Angeles, Wab-New York 802 118 296—12 11 Sen Francisco 209 000 603—6 9 Schourek, A. Young (7), Innis (9), M. Mac dux (9) and Hundley: Brummeth, Ropers (6 Minutelli (8), M. Jackson (9) and Aamworin

Tour de France

Results Monday from the 15th stope, a 223-kilometer (144-mile) stretch from Perpignan to Anderra: 1. Oliviera Rincon, Colombia, Amoya, 7 hour-20 minutes: 19 seconds; 2. Tonv Rominger, Switzerland, Cf. 46 s. 1. 1. 1. 2. 2.

teo, some firme; 4, Zenon Joskuka, Potond, GB-MG, SJ.; 5, Aliquel Induroin, Soaln, Bonesta, SJ. 7, Alivaro Mellia, Colombia, Meterotic, SJ. 7, Jean-Phillipse Dolwa, France, Festina, 1:52; 8, Claudia Chiappucci, Halv. Carrera, 1:52; 9, Antonio Mortin. Spain, Amerya. 2:02; 10. Jen

Unzago, Sodin, CLAS, 2:09. Overall Standings: 1, Indoroin, 71 hours, 50 minutes, 9 seconds; 2, Mello, 3 minutes, 23

second benind; 1, Jaskina, 4;31; 4, Rominger, 5:44; 5, Rits, 10:26. 6, Andy Hompsten, U.S., Maturola, 11:20; 7, Chlapucci, 14:11; 8, Johan Bruyneel, Bel-elum, ONCE, 14:54; 9, Viadlmir Paulillov, Ukraine, Carrera, 15:08; 10, Pedra Delgoda, Saain, Banesta, 16:09.

FEDERATION CUP to Frankfact
First Round, Bast-of-Three

First Round, Best-of-Tinne Belgaria (4) 2, South Korea 1: Katerina Marieeva (Balgaria) dei, Kim Yeon-sook, 6-6, 6-2: Magdalena Maleeva (Bulgaria) dei. Park Sung-hee, 6-6, 6-4; Kim und Park dei. Maleeva and Bocheva, 3-6, 7-6 (7-2), 6-1. Fintama 3, Chile 9: Petra Thoren dei. Borba-ra Costro, 6-1, 6-2: Narme Dahlman dei. Poulis Castro and Cabezas, 6-3, 6-1. Crachoslavokia (3) 2, South Africa 1: Hale-

no Sukova (Czechoslovakia) del. Ras Fairbank-Nideller, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Jona Nav Fairbank-Nideffer, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; Jona Navotna (Czechasiavakia) del Amanda Coetzer, 6-1, 6-4; Coetzer end Eina Reinach def. Amdred Strindova and Radko Zrubakava 7-5, 6-4. Naty 3, Israel 8: Linda Ferranda def. Ama Smoshnava, 7-3, 6-1; Sandra Cocchini def. Yaal Segal, 6-1, 6-4; Ferranda and Silvia Forina def. Segal and Illimor Zoftz, 6-1, 6-2. Sweden 3, Urugeay 9: Asa Carisson def. Laura Olove, 6-1, 7-4; Cacilla Dahlman def. Claudia Brasse, 6-4, 6-1; Martia Strondlund dio Brouse, 6-4 6-1; Morto Stra

and Marios Lindstrom def. Brouse and Patri-cia Miller, 6-4, 6-1. cia Miller, 6-4, 6-3. Argentina 3, New Zealand 8: Ines Garracha-legui def. Cloudine Toleatoa. 6-2, 6-2; Fipren-cia Labat def. Julie Richardson, 6-2, 6-4; Gor-rachategui and Patricia Torobini def. Richardson and Toleatoa. 6-4, 6-3. ziat (Fronce) def. Patricia Ny, 6-4, 6-1; Tou-ziat and Halard def. Jill Helberington and Hy, 7-1). :sla 2, Peland 1: Romana Tedjola-

Indoueste 2, Petand 1: Fontana Tedicia-sumo, Indoneste, del. Kolerzynia Tepatrowicz, 6-2, 6-2; Kolorzynia Nosati, Poland, del. Yovuk Bosuki, 6-3, 7-4, 6-3; Tediciasuma and Basuki del. Teodorosicz and Magdiciero Miroz 6-4, 6-1. DAVIS CUP Euro-Africas Zase Greez 2, Second Romal Morocco, del. Eola Collins, 6-3, 4-2, 7-5; Scott Barron, Ireland, del. Methal Tahiri, 7-6, 7-3, 16-3, Sessed 3, Greez 2; Yaro Dombia, Sens-

Morota, Ireland, def. Mehdi Tohiri, 7-e (1-2).co. Senegal 3, Breece 2: Yaya Dommbia, Sene-gal, def. Bayelas Anastasia, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2: Kon-stantinos Afremagiou. Greece, def. Fade

stantines Afremoglou. Greece, det. Foure Burtite, 7-5, 4-4. Rommeis 5, Manaco 8: Dilau Pescairiu def. Jerome Sepuin, 7-6 (7-4), 2-6, 6-2; Razyon So-bou def. Christopte Bogoetit, 5-1, 6-4. Gross 2, Playretts. South Africa 4, Bulgaria 1; Wayne Ferreira. South Africa. def. Juliet Velov, 6-3, 3-4, 4-6, 5-4, 6-2; Marcos Chatusias, South Africa, def. Ivon

Keskinov, é-2, é-4. Gibona 5. Cypres 9: Frank Ofori def. Aikis rines Boghdoff 6-2 6-4. Petand 3 Perry Coast 1: Wolder's Compaid.

Potand, del. Cloude N'Goran-6-2-6-7-5-7-6-4-7-5.

Egypt 3. Tanisla 9. Thomeur Ell-Sowi def.

Adel Adhiri, 6-1, 7-6 (7-3); Rohmi Bosem del.

Hichem Bromit, 6-1, 7-6 (7-3); Rohmi Bosem del.

Hichem Bromit, 6-1, 6-0;

Americas Zens

Group 2. Finel.

Pero 5. Pero Rico 8: Jointe Yzogo def.

Alkonel Nido, 3-4, 7-5, 7-5, 2-5, Jefondro Armobata.

rei Nido,3-6,7-5,7-5; Alefondro Aramburi Miguel Nido,3-6,7-5,7-5; A del. Joey Rive, 6-4, 6-1.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL day disabled list. Recalled John Flaherty, catcher, from Powtucket, IL. CLEVELAND—Recalled Albie Lopez, pitch-

-Akron, EL. Put Mark Clark

FLORIDA—Activated Check Corr, out-Nelder, from 15-day disabled list. Seni Kurt

TEXAS—Optioned Todd Burns pitcher, lo

fletider, from 15-day disobled list. Senl Kurl Miller, pitcher, and Carl Everett-outfielder, to Edmonton. PCL.

LOS ANGELES—Put Tim Wolloch, third tosemon, on 15-day disobled list, Recoiled Roul Mondest, outfielder, from Albuquerque. PCL. PITTSBURGH—Sent Tony Menandez, pitcher, to Buffolo, AA, Recoiled John Watnner, infleider, from Buffolo.

\$AN DIEGO—Traded Fred McGriff, first basemon, to Attends of Metvis Nieves and Vince Moore, outfielders, and Donnie Eijloft, sitcher, Assigned Nieves and Elijoft to Los discher Assigned Nieves and Elijoft to Los wincher, Assigned Mieves and Ellioff to Los Vesas, PCL, and Moore to Rancho Cuca-manso,-CL. Recalled Guillermo Velasquez.

DALLAS—Signed Darvi Johnston, fullback, to 1-year contract and Derrick Lossic, runalog back, to 3-year contract

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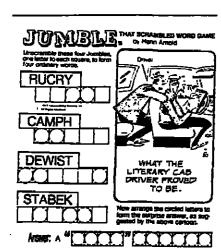
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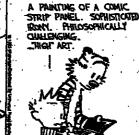














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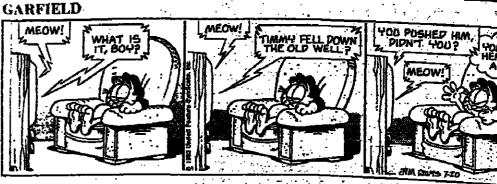






REX MORGAN





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SPORIS BRITISH OF

Norman's Record-Setting Victory: Call It Jaws II; the Bite Is Back

By Ian Thomsen al Herald Tribune

SANDWICH, England - Some champions don't know how to play the part, but that never was Greg Norman's problem. He always had the act down. What he lacked was championships. For years he was criticized like a bad actor. The Great White Shark put himself in position to become the next Jack Nicklans, who had won everything imaginable short of the Grand Slam. Norman was on the verge of outdoing him in 1986. He was the leader, going into the fourth round, of every major championship. He was judged against nothing less than the highest improbable standards. But after winning only the British Open seven years ago, he did not win

a major again.
This week the audience rediscovered Norman. He is 38 years old now and was down on his luck. Lesser opponents, some who have since vanished, hit sand wedges and chip shots and 7-from into the hole to defeat him. His easy smile was mosted now by dark, thick lines. But around his eyes he appeared stronger, more

focused, broad shouldered and blond — it was man already was three under for the day, and there all along. Gary Cooper restored his career Faido was just trying to keep up. He could not. there all along Gary Cooper restored his career with "High Noon," The difference between them, beyond the shade of hair, was the reaction of their townsfolk in the end. When Nor-

man rode out of town, they were cheering. He did not mis-hit one ball, he claimed, while shooting 6-under-par 64 Sunday for a courserecord 13-under 267, two strokes better than defending champion Nick Faldo. Norman did this on supposedly the toughest of British Open courses, against one of the strongest groups of final-round leaders to have assembled.

"Tim not a person who boasts about anything," he said, having shot the lowest final round of any British Open champion. "I'm just in awe of myself the way I hit the golf ball today."

He outdueled the world No. 1, Faldo, who had run Norman through in the third round of this tournament three years ago, when Faldo shot 67 to Norman's 76. Faldo shot 67 Sunday, his 36th birthday, and surely he thought it would be enough. But by the sixth hole, Nor-

Now ranked third in the world, Norman is the only player to remain in the top 20 since the rankings were established in 1986. He has been No. 1 for 186 weeks — longer than anyone else — and he never fell lower than No. 8, despite a winless streak of 27 months earner this decade. In spite of all other evidence, he had won only 12 events on the U.S. tour, and just the one major.

More memorable than any of his victories were those miraculous losses, when the likes of Bob Tway and Larry Mize and Robert Gamez beat him with shots that were as unlikely as lightning hitting the hole. Against that back-drop, who could expect Norman to hold up against a final-round group of leaders that included eight major champions within six shots of the lead: Faldo, who began the day ded at 8-under with playing partner Corey Pavin; Norman and Bernhard Langer at 7-under; Nick Price at 5-under and then Fred Couples, Wayne Grady, John Daly and Fuzzy Zoeiler.

As Langer foundered, eventually driving out of bounds for double-bogey at No. 14, the final round developed into a race between Norman and Faldo, with the latter inerally running a few minutes directly behind Norman and never able to catch up.

"Nick is the most tenacious golfer on the planet," Norman said, "Everyone said he was the man to bear, and if I hadn't beaten him, he would have won. But he was not the only man to beat. There were a lot of other guys out there."

He claimed to ignore the leaderboards, and he didn't look over his shoulder at Faldo. Then onto the 11th green, the long par-3, came Faldo's ball, running like a dog toward the postman's leg. It was going to hit the pin, fall in for an ace, and Norman was going to lose.

It did hit the pin. Then something knocked it out of the hole. Up ahead, Norman was birdieing the 12th from four feet (1.2 meters). All Faldo's near-miracle did was keep him within two strokes.

"I have always been a believer in being posi-

is negative. That's true of life and also on the golf course. You can hit a perfect shot and be in a bunker. Whoever beat me. Mize and Tway and Gamez, did it. I had no control over them. If I screw up myself, I can get mad myself. When somebody does it to you, forget about

He had forgotten the losses so easily?

"I didn't forget about it until I talked about it in 1992." he admitted. "I looked in the mirror one day, frustrated. Looking at myself I said. What do you want? To give up the game? Or fight back and be the best you can be? When you look in the mirror, you can't lie to your-

Even then, he didn't forget. His memory whispered failure on the 17th, where his 14-inch (35-centimeter) putt for par lipped out. Suddenly Norman had the feeling in his stomach that goes by the names of Tway. Mize, Gamez. It was an addiction he was determined to break.

With everything he had, Norman concentrated on the routine as he drove down the 18th fairway. From there he had 198 yards (18) meters) for the par-4 he could not do without.

He had been in this position at least twice before, on the final hole of a major holding the very same 4-iron, and he lost the 1984 U.S. Open and 1986 Masters when that club bailed out to the right. This time it was true and dead on. 18 feet below the hole. With two putts he

Coming up behind him, Faido's only hope was to knock his second shot into the hole. But his drive was in the rough, and he couldn't even reach the green. A few minutes later, as he finished a congratulatory interview outside the scorer's trailer. Norman looked up and there was Faldo, standing on the steps.

"Greg, well done, great job," Faldo said with smile. They shook hands, and for the first time you could not say that one was superior to the other. They were equal.

FIFA and UEFA **Close Ranks** On Bribe Case

ZURICH - FIFA, the world governing body of soccer, and UEFA, the European authority, are working to reach a common position on the Olympique Marseille bribery case, a senior FIFA official said Monday.

Walter Gagg, technical director for the International Football Federation, said that "FIFA

and UEFA were working closely together."

FIFA changed its mind about releasing an

official statement Monday to clarify its position after its secretary-general, Sepp Blatter, had said that Marseille would likely be banned from next season's European Champions' Cup tournament, of which it won the title in May.

Gagg would not discuss Blatter's comments made to a Swiss newspaper. But he did say that UEFA would be consulted before any decision was taken.

The European football authorities have been trying to play down Blatter's comments, with a UEFA spokesman in Geneva stressing that FIFA could only ban clubs and players and thus had limited jurisdiction over the European tournaments. UEFA has given the French fed-eration until Aug. 30 to decide whether Marscille should take part in the Champions Cup.

The Marsaille case is set to come to a head on Wednesday, with the key figures scheduled for a face-to-face confrontation. Witness and accused are all to be questioned

together before the investigating judge, Bernard Beffy, in the norther French town of Valenci-ennes. nnes. Jacques Glassmann, the Valenticames player

who first accused Marseille of attempting to bribe him and two teammates to lose a league match on May 20, is said he was looking forward to challenging Jean-Pierre Bernes, the man be accuses of making the cash offer.

Glassmann said Monday that "I'm hoping for a positive result from this confrontation and that Bernes, who has always denied things, at last admits that it was him who gave the tele-

Glassmann alleges that he, Christophe Robert and Jorge Burruchaga were called by a Marseille player, Jean-Jacques Eydelie, on the eve of the match and that Bernes then came on the line to offer 250,000 francs (about \$44,000) if the Valenciannes would go easy on Marseille Their match fell six days before the Champions' Cup final, in which Marseille upset AC Milan.

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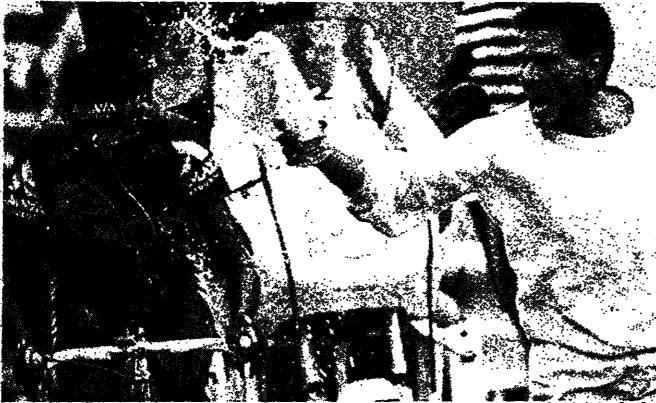
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Robert and Burruchaga allegedly accepted the bribe before changing their minds the next day. Glassmann, unbeknownst to the others, told his team's coach about it the night of the

Bernes, who has been formally placed under investigation on suspicion of corruption, as has Eydelie, is being held in a prison hospital. His lawyers say he is suffering from depression.

Robert and Burruchaga have also been pu

under investigation, a French legal step that can lead to being charges. So has Robert's wife; Christine, who allegedly collected the money. An envelope containing 250,000 francs was found buried in her parent's back yard.



Oliviero Rincon got a refreshing bath from a spectator during one of the nine strenuous climbs from Perpignan, France, to Andorra.

Rincon Shakes the Pack, But It Can't Shake Indurain

By Samuel Abt

International Heraki Triban ANDORRA - At about 11:30 Monday morning, the Tour de France pack was riding at an exceptionally leisurely pace. 20 minutes behind its slowest expected time at the bucolic village of Molity les Bains in the outcropping of the Pyrenees. Understandably, the racers appeared to be in no hurry to begin the first of three days in those mountains.

At that point, Kilometer 45 of the 231.5-kilometer (144-mile) stage from Perpignan, France, to the principality of Andorra over nine strenuous climbs. Oliviero Rincon made his move. Like a man at the beach who decides that the only way to overcome his fear of the cold water is to dash right in. Rincon attacked.

The Colombian, who rides for the Amava team, was quickly caught and the pack settled down to approach the first of the day's climbs. the Jau Pass, still 20 kilometers away.

When he was caught, Rincon waited two kilometers and attacked again. This time he made it. Nearly 51/2 hours later, he sat up in his saddle, adjusted his jersey so his sponsor's name was clearly visible, clapped his hands and began waving to the heavens and a huge crowd as he crossed the finish line alone, an easy winner. Not so easy, really. Along the way, as the

road rose and fell steeply over more than 18,000 feet of climbing on a foggy and cool day, he had to lose the two other riders who joined him in his breakaway. They were Richard Virenque, a Frenchman with Festina, and Leonardo Sierra, a Venezuelan with ZG Mobili. Both were left behind at Kilometer 200.

Rincon also had to stay in front of a pack that began charging after the three breakaways about two-thirds of the way through the stage. Powered by Miguel Indurain's Banesto team and including all the major overall leaders, the pack was fighting a battle of its own: Attempts by rivals to take over Indurain's yellow jersey.

Only Rincon succeeded. The pack was badly splintered when it reached Andorra but only those already out of the race statistically lost ground again. Indurain. Alvaro Mejia. Zenon Jaskula, Tony Rominger and Bjarne Ris. — 1.

2. 3. 4, 5 at the start — finished together.

Rincon was timed in 7 hours, 20 minutes, 19

seconds, an average speed of 31.5 kilometers an hour that coincided with the fastest predicted

speed for the stage.

Second, 1:50 behind, was Rominger, a Swiss who rides for Clas. He outsprinted Riis, a Dane with Ariostea and the surprise of the Tour so far. Hitherto a support rider with many teams. Riis has never done anywhere near so well in a major race before. Jaskula was fourth, Indurain fifth and Mejia sixth, all in the same time as Rominger and Riis.

Starting the stage in 12th place, Rincon rose to 11th. He may go higher still in the two remaining stages in the mountains. Now 25, he has shown great promise as a climber the past few years and finished fourth in this year's Vuelta a España and second in the mountainous Dauphine Libere in France last month.

Otherwise the leaders remained in their accustomed order, with Indurain ahead of Mejia, who rode a comfortable but entirely defensive stage, by 3:23 and Jaskula by 4:45.

Regarded beforehand as the singlemost difficult day in this 80th Tour de France, the ordeal over the Pyrenees forced out four more riders. reducing the field to 139 of the 180 who started v 3. But nothing more was de Wednesday, after a day off, will the battle resume, this time with five major climbs from Andorra to St. Lary Soulan in France. Whoever is wearing the yellow jersev at the end of that day is expected to keep it, barring accident or sickness, into the finish in Paris on Sunday.

By unanimous opinion, that man will be Indurain. He and his team showed their class again Monday.

When the chase after Rincon and his com-Indurain, at the end of their line, a free ride in

As the road continued to mount, the Banesto support began to fade. Only Gerard Rue, a Frenchman, and Pedro Delgado, a Spaniard, were still valiantly around near the finish. In-

showed that all the leaders are in splendid form and ready to go at it again Wednesday.

SIDELINES

Bol Takes On Marines

NAIROBI -- Manute Bol, the 7-foot; 7-inch (2.3-meter) Sudanese player in the NBA, was involved in a fight with three U.S. Marines after an argument at a hotel, police said Monday. The center for the Philadelphia 76ers, who weighs only 210 pounds (95.5 kilograms), was

vacationing at the hotel when he got into an argument with the Marines, on a week's leave from the UN peacekeeping mission in neighboring Somalia.
Police said Bol's brother, Nicholas, was in-

tured and admitted to a hospital matter was being investigated, but gave no further details.

Kobayashi Wins in LPGA

NEW ROCHELLE, New York (AP) - Hiromi Kobayashi of Japan, who started the last round of the JAL Big Apple Golf Classic one stroke behind Betsy King, won the LPGA tour-nament by two strokes over Rosie Jones with a 69 that gave her a six-under par 278.

Kobayashi, winner of seven titles in Japan, including the Japan Women's Open, said that "I'm not just aiming to be the best Japanese player, I want to be the best on the LPGA Tour. That's why I came to this country, and someday I will be just that."

For the Record

The Williams racing team filed an appeal against FISA's ban on active suspensions and traction-control devices; this will allow them to be used in Sunday's German Grand Prix. (AP)

Botham Bows Out in the Rain, Laughing television game show "A Question of Sport."

DURHAM, England — Ian Botham, one of the most talented cricketers ever to play for England, as well as one of the most colorful and sometimes the most controversial, retired from first-class cricket Monday.

Appropriately, the final match for the man regarded as England's best all-rounder in the post-World War II era was against his old dversary Australia.

He scored 32 in the first innings for Durham on the first day of the three-day contest. It was to be his last first-class turn in the crease, as Australia hatted all day Sunday and steady rain Monday kept the teams in the pavilion for much of the final day. The match ended in a draw.

"I've spent most of my life wishing for rain. so this is probably quite appropriate," said Although Monday was his last day in first-

class cricket. Botham said he would remain available for Durham's Sunday League matches through the end of the season. Since breaking in with Somerset in 1974, the

37-year-old player nicknamed "Beefy" has also become a television celebrity and a theater star. He gained admirers with his tireless work for charity, and lost them when he was suspended for admitted drug use.

"I wouldn't change anything I've done on the field or off it," he said Monday. "I've had a much better life than some people."

In 102 Tests, he scored 5,200 runs, took 383

He helped raised millions for causes such as who pay through the turnstiles, they support leakernia research and became a regular on the lan Botham and that's what matters."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

record for reaching 1,000 runs and 100 wickets quicker than anyone in Test history. The highlight came in 1981, when Botham led England to a 3-1 series defeat of arch-rival

Botham had quit as captain after the first two

Tests resulted in one loss and one draw. Forced to follow on in the third Test at Headingley. England staged a remarkable comeback, led by Botham's 149 not out, to win by 18 runs. England then won the next two Tests. with

taking live second innings at Edgbaston, then hitting a century at Old Trafford. Botham, however, pointed to the 1986-87 tour in Australia as his favorite, when England

won the Test series and the World Series Cup. "Early on in that tour someone wrote that there were only three things wrong with the England team -- can't bat, can't bowl and can't field." Botham said. "But we went on to beat everyone and that was a real highlight for me, probably my most satisfying time.

Less satisfying was his two-month suspension in 1986 after he admitted to having smoked marijuana, or his alleged assault of a passenger on a plane during the 1988 tour of Australia -just two of the numerous incidents the British tabloid press always seemed eager to exploit.

But as his career on the field began to wane he missed nearly all the 1988 season with a back injury — Botham earned respect for more positive off-the-field gestures.

He also starred in numerous "pantomimes" popular slapstick stage productions that are a regular fixture of the British Christmas season. In 1991, Botham was controversially given

special dispensation to join the English team late for a tour of New Zealand because he was appearing in "Jack and the Beanstalk" at a theater in Bournemouth. Three years into his first-class career, Botham made his Test debut in 1977 against

before moving to Worcestershire in 1987, then on to Durham last year. Through Saturday, he had scored 19,399 runs in first-class cricket. Botham announced in April that this would be his last year, but when it became apparent

that he would not be selected for this summer's Test series, he decided to call it quits early. "I always said I would wake up one morning and know when the time was right to go." he said. "I scored a century against Worcestershire

last week and I realized that would be a pretty hard act to follow. The last five years have been tough for me physically, and I think the body is saying it's time it had a rest." The West Indies all-rounder, Viv Richards. Botham's teammate and friend since the two

broke in together at Somerset, called Botham "a true individual." "Forget the establishment and their criticism." Richards said. "They are only five percent. The people -- those other 95 percent -

panions really started, six and seven Banesto riders were at the front of the pack, giving

durain needed no help then. The blanket finish behind Rincon, however,

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ART BUCHWALD

Giving Adults a Break

of your professional life protecting plished this by designating ratings old child. from G to PG to R to X.

While your concern has been for young people, it seems that you and tired of being left at home have no ratings to protect adults because nothing decent is being from the motion pictures being shown in the theaters. We represent

I realized this when I decided to

my horror, everviling playing was for children. Not one movie was aimed at the adult mind. I j had my choice of "Rookie of the Year," "Ju-rassic Park," 'Free Willy."

"Hocus Pocus"

and Cliffhang. Buchwald er." Each of these is guaranteed to make oatmeal of a person's brain. Mr. Valenti, you owe it to the mature citizens of America to warn them against films that will either scare the beck out of them or make

I'd like to suggest that these kinds of ratings be tacked on to pictures in the future. When more that 1,179 people are shot, the film could receive a GMAB rating, which means "Give Me A Break."

'City of Angels' Gets a Reprieve

LONDON — The American musical "City of Angels" has won a reprieve in an astonishing box-office turnaround just days after an-

nouncing its London closure. Producers of "City of Angels," which won rave reviews when it opened in London in March, said last week the show would have to close in August because of thin audiences and hefty losses.

But it has now been given at least an extra eight weeks after building цр £500.000 (\$740.000) in advance

WASHINGTON -, Dear Mr. If a movie has more than 54 car crashes, it should get a VS for "Viocrashes, it should get a VS for "Vio-I know that you have spent most lence Sucks." Films like "Wayne's World" should carry a C6 rating. children from sex and violence in which means an adult could attend the movies. You have accom- only if accompanied by a 6-year-

Mr. Valenti, we are getting sick part of the population, too, and there is something wrong when go to see a film last night. Much to Hollywood ignores us completely my horror, ev-

> It's time you took a stand and ordered the studios to make one adult film for every 10 pieces of junk aimed at the subteen audi-

Not everyone in this country is taken with Arnold Schwarzeneg-ger. While his films are serious and thought-provoking, many adults

have terrible dreams at night after seeing one of them. "Cliffhanger" with Sylvester Stallone is absolutely not suitable

for anybody over 9 years old. Your job as movie ezar is to alert the public that a mature person will attend a Stallone movie at his own

The truth is that after "Home Alone" every studio is determined to make a motion picture starring a 10-year-old child who outfoxes all the grown-ups in the film.

Frankly. I think that this keeps my choices down to nil.

If you really care about us adults. Mr. Valenti, I implore you to persuade the powers that be that while we may not be the greatest market for their products, we still deserve a

few good pictures every summer.

1 have nothing against "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." but I've seen it 34 times since it was originally released, and I'm hoping your people can come up with something more topical for those of

Mr. Valenu, I am not a chronic complainer. All I am doing is pleading for guidelines for adults concerning pictures made for children. We have to know what the kids' pictures contain so that we don't go to them and waste our

Alan Ayckbourn: The Time of His Life

ONDON - The scene is the grayish Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church (Minister Rev. Barrie D. Hibhert. B. A., L. Th., Organist Mr. Philip Luke. M. A., B. Mus.), but in an upstairs room, a prop man is fixing place settings to a trick restaurant table: a promise of unecclesias tical embarrassments and untoward belly laughs. Alan Ayekhourn is rehearsing his new comedy "Time of My Life," which opens in London early next month.

It is Ayckbourn's 45th play - not only has he written more plays than Shakespeare but it has been estimated

MARY BLUME

that his annual audiences are bigger — and it is safe to assume that "Time of My Life" will in the Ayekbourn way, he stealthily vicious, early commonplace and dangerously benign. His aim, he has said, is to write very

serious plays that make people laugh all the time.
"I don't think of myself as writing only comedy, I think of myself in the act of turning up occasional comic moments." Ayekbourn says, He is tall and balding, totally in control even when talking through an exceptionally juicy sandwich during a rehearsal break. "I've always been fascinated by the tension between the comic and the tragic, sometimes in a single moment

A classic moment is in his "Absurd Person Singular" (1972) when a despairing housewife attempts suicide in her kitchen by hanging, defenestration, stabbing herself and swallowing pills while the other characters witter on, oblivi-ous. In "Time of My Life" Ayekbourn says there is a similar moment in a restaurant when a man tells his wife he is leaving her, assures her she has nothing to worry about, then

leaves her to join his young mistress at another table.
"Enter the waiter with the sweet trolley dying to find a victim and she's rocking backwards and forwards in unhappiness which he takes to be assent. He serves her this huge pudding — and do you want some cream? — and then of course he finds out that she's crying and doesn't

want his pudding at all. "I think the comedy adds to the tragedy and the tragedy adds to the cornedy — the awful things that happen to us in the most critical moments of our existence. You lose the buttons off your trousers and you hope God will have granted you some vestige of dignity." God rarely does. His plays are domestic comedies and, like his characters, middlebrow and middle class. They are memorable not for their characters or quotable quips but for situations anchored on Ayckbourn's extraordinary stagecraft. With complete confidence he skates on very thin ice, in one play having much of the action occur offstage; in "The Norman Conquests" devising three plays about the same situation: in "Intimate Exchanges" starting with the simple situation of a woman deciding whether to have her first cigarette of the day before 6 P. M. and offering 16 variants played on successive nights with one actor and one actress

in all the roles.

In "Time of My Life" he returns to a favored device, the use of time in the theater. "It's a time play. For one couple time stands still, they examine their lives over the two or three hours the play takes. Another couple you see their lives over a period of two months, and for the third couple over a period of two years. So the time moves at different speeds and different directions. The two-month couple are



Playwright Ayckbourn: "Just knowing your job."

actually going backwards in time. This tends to give a curious reflecting mirror."

The mechanics are used to explore how the characters, and the audience, perceive their lives. "We very rarely manage to enjoy the best moments of our lives. We sometimes enjoy them in retrospect. We sometimes look forward to them. But it takes quite a distinctive and quite a balanced temperament to be able to savor the moment and many of us spend our time looking back ruefully on things we should have enjoyed."

Ayckbourn has had four plays running at once and is produced not only in commercial theaters but at the RSC and at the National's Olivier Theatre ("The Olivier's a brute to conquer. It's built for Tamuriane really and not for modern domestic scale plays"). He has been translated into 44 languages but tends to flop on Broadway because, he says, his work is neither intellectual in the Tom Stoppard vein nor yock-filled like Neil Simon's (it may also be that Broadway audiences don't like the unease his work elicits). He doubts that "Time of My Life" will run more than a year in London because audiences for quiet serious comedy are diminishing. "We are not far behind an 80 percent musical audience, I think."

The lively British theater. Ayckbourn says, is in the provinces, which includes his repertory company in Scar-borough in Yorkshire. Most of his plays are seen there first but Ayckbourn resents it being seen as his try-out town. It is his base where most of his time is spent directing other people's works.

"Directing is my job. It's a job I enjoy much more than I do writing." He has directed "Othello." J. B. Priestley, Arthur Miller and many young playwrights. "I find much of writing, though it has occasional moments of joy, rather tedious which is why I cut it down to the shortest period of my life that I can manage."

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He writes at stanning speed. He started writing "Bed-room Farce" (1975) on a Wednesday when rehearsals were to start the following Monday.

"It was really madness; sort of like Russian roulette. In some cases the actors hadn't even read it at the first readthrough. Some of them you could see turning the pages to see if their characters died or dropped out. How it ended,

you know. "I still write very fast but usually a long way in advance. I put aside three or four weeks a year, three of them spent just mooching around and finally putting together the thing I hope has been cooking all year long. The actual writing process is four or five days."

It's a method that owes more to Stakhanov than to Stanislavsky and little gets changed in rehearsal. "I usually get the technical things right — with 45 plays behind you, you should do. What you can get wrong is the whole play — you either make one big mistake or very few. Mostly it's just knowing your job."

Ayckbourn knows his job. Born in 1939 in Hampstead where his father was a violimist and his mother a romantic novelist, he acted in school plays and then appeared professionally as Vladimir in "Waiting for Godot," Sir Thomas More in "A Man for All Seasons," and Claudius in "Hamlet," ending up, he says, as a very inadequate male lead in "Two for the Seesaw." He would not hire himself

More valuable was his experience as an assistant stage manager ("You can get any amount of bloody actors, but stage managers are terribly rare and people who were actually able to understand the machinery were like gold dust," he has said). In 1955 he began as a stage mamager at the Scarborough theater founded by Stephen Joseph, son of the actress Hermione Gingold and the publisher Michael Juseph. Ayekbourn has continued Joseph's work, using as a theater a library and then a former school. He is now leading a £4 million (\$6 million) campaign to turn a former movie house into the Stephen Joseph Theatre, with a smaller space named after local businessman-benefactor, Charles McCarthy, who has said, "Alan Ayckbourn is our unique selling point, a factor I insist on when we market a new product."

Ayekboarn wants his plays to be accessible to his Scarborough neighbors as well as to London smoothies. "What I try to do is broadbase my plays," While some viewers find his work more skillful than deep, he feels his work is darkening in reflection of contemporary angst and

"I'll tell you what the theater does in a general way. It brings together and that's why it's theater and not cinema, it brings people together who realize that there are other people out there like them. And I think the best of my plays can unite a group of people and cause them to realize that their perception of it is shared by other people, and

there's something very consoling about that."

The skillful mechanics provide the tension to get his themes across. "How you tell a story is important but is sometimes not considered by new playwrights so you say to them, yes what you're saying is terribly important but could you get a more interesting how because two men in an armchair doesn't make for terribly good watching. If they're trying to bolt together a section of the Eiffel Tower while they're talking, it becomes worth watching just in case one of them falls off. And we suddenly become tense."

Kennedy Biographer Accused of Plagiarism

William Manchester, the historian who wrote an authoritative account of John F. Kennedy's assassination with "The Death of a President," threatened to sue Simon and Schuster, publisher of a forthcoming book about Ted Ken-nedy by Joe McGinness, for what he judged to be 187 instances of plagiarism. The man didn't do any work himself, said Manchester. McGinniss was paid a reported \$1,50 million for the biography, which will be excepted in Vanity Fair and made into an NBC miniseries. ា្រភ**្Ω**ា

Universal Pictures has made a record-setting \$3.75 million deal for the rights to the next book from John Grisham, author of "The Firm" and "The Client." Still unwritten and untitled, the legal thriller will be used for a film to be directed by Ron Howard. The deal eclipses the \$3.5 million paid by Warner Bros. four weeks ago for a book by Michael Crichton, author of "Jurassic Park."

Top for

Massachusetts Congressman Jo-seph Kennedy II, 40, has announced his engagement to Beth Kelly, 36, a member of his stall. Kennedy, 40, is the eldest son of the late Robert F. Kennedy.

 \Box Mick Jagger celebrated his 50th birthday over the weekend at a banquet with the theme of the French Revolution, Some 300 celebrities gathered on the grounds of a suburban London teaching college, complete with guillotine.

Elton John is selling his personal collection of 48,000 records in his latest effort to combat AIDS. The London auctioneers Sotheby's is accepting sealed bids until July 29.

Sam Wanamaker, the American actor and director, was made an honorary Commander of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth for dedicating 20 years to rebuilding Shakespeare's Globe Playbouse.

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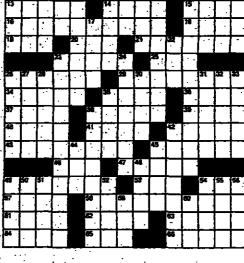
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New York Times, edited by Eugene Malesko

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